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ANNUAL CONVENTION NUMBER

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF
THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA :: THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL
AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. 13

CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 1st, 1934

No. 2

Board of Directors of the U.F.A. for 1934



Front Row—Mrs. M. Malloy (Vice-President, U.F.W.A.); J. K. Sutherland (Acadia); Mrs. R. Price (President, U.F.W.A.); Robert Gardiner, M.P. (President); Mrs. Winifred Ross (Vice-President, U.F.W.A.); Norman F. Priestley (Vice-President); Miss E. Birch (Secretary).

Middle Row Standing—Donald MacLachlan (Athabasca); J. E. Brown (Camrose); J. A. Johansen (Lethbridge); Hugh Critchlow (Jasper-Edson); Wilfred Hoppins (Junior President); J. M. Wheatley (Medicine Hat); I. V. Macklin (Peace River).

Back Row, Standing—W. Norman Smith (Editor, *The U.F.A.*); Geo. E. Church (Bow River); W. Skinner (Battle River); A. E. Moyer (Vegreville); H. G. Young (Wetaskiwin); A. J. Paul (East and West Calgary).

H. B. MacLeod (MacLeod), Geo. Bevington (East and West Edmonton), and Ronald Pye (Red Deer), were not present when the group was taken.

C.C.F. Policies to Be Adapted in Provincial Program

Central Board of U.F.A. Instructed to Draft Program for Submission to 1935 Convention.

Preparation of a Provincial political program in which the program of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation shall be adapted as far as practicable to Provincial affairs, will be undertaken by the Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Alberta in accordance with instructions given them by the Annual Convention of the Association on Thursday, January 18th, after a very full discussion. This decision was reached by almost unanimous vote, only five delegates opposing the resolution in which the Board received its instructions. The program will be drawn up at a mid-summer meeting of the Central Board, and submitted to the Annual Convention of 1935.

The resolution, which originated in the West Salisbury Local and was endorsed by the Board, set forth that the farmers have built up an organization in Alberta with Provincial autonomy which should be maintained; has control of political power in the Province which the organization has power to maintain; that it would be fatal to concentrate solely on policy which requires Federal action for its realization; and that the people of Alberta have received definite benefits from the U.F.A. Government. It was further set forth that in striving for the greater objectives the great things accomplished by the Provincial group should not be lost sight of nor should we fail to consolidate our position. The intention of the organization to work for the success of the Federal policy of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was proclaimed by the Convention. The resolution concluded with the recommendation "to our Directors, that they prepare a Provincial political platform, in time for the U.F.A. 1935 Annual Convention, for this organization, including in the said platform the policies of the C.C.F. which are practicable and applicable to Provincial affairs."

In the debate, opposition to the resolution was expressed only by the two delegates, who came with instructions from one Local.

Program Responsibility of Whole Organization

Moving the resolution, R. H. M. Bailey said that a Provincial Government does not possess the power necessary to carry into law some of the major sections of the C.C.F. program, and that they would be handicapped if asked to make such sections effective. By adopting a definite, practical program for Provincial affairs, the hands of the Federal members would be strengthened. The program, said Mr. Bailey, should "not be left in the hands of Provincial members, but accepted as a responsibility of all the thinking men of this organization." The ideas expressed by President Gardiner, in his talk on the Declaration of Principles, applied, the speaker believed, in this instance.

Mr. Milner declared that at the last session of the Legislature an attempt was made to "get out of the mud" through debt adjustment, and by debt adjustment "we hid ourselves from the big fishes that were trying to swallow us." He quoted Premier Brownlee to the effect that the Provincial Government have no power with respect to trade or commerce or finance, or over the chartered banks of

Canada, or bankruptcy. A Provincial policy to suit present needs was urgently to be desired.

Fears Domination by Labor

C. F. Pals and Mr. Fredericks of South Castor Local opposed the resolution, Mr. Pals expressing the opinion that "capitalism has raised us out of depression before and I don't see why it can't again." The members of his Local had nothing against the U.F.A., but feared the domination of Labor. Agriculture could not survive, they thought, in an otherwise socialized state. It was all right to co-operate with Labor for a time to gain our objectives, but their interests were entirely opposed to those of the farmer. Mr. Pals felt salvation lay in policies expounded by the U.F.A. Government—debt reduction in extreme cases, etc. Mr. Fredericks spoke to similar effect.

After a brief speech by I. V. Macklin (Director for N. Peace River), who stated that the Alberta Government had already incurred the hostility of capitalism by supporting co-operative effort, and expressed the opinion that the Convention should show itself to be in line with the policies of the new national movement and endeavor to apply its principles in the Province, J. K. Sutherland (Director for Acadia and U.F.A. Executive), gave a description of the co-operation between the U.F.A. Board and Executive already found possible. His speech formed a clear-cut and conclusive answer to critics of such co-operation.

No Domination

To the suggestion that the C.C.F. was dominated by Labor, Mr. Sutherland rejoined:

"I have had the honor and the privilege of being a U.F.A. member for 24 years; also of being present at the C.C.F. Conference at Regina, and there I had the pleasure of meeting with the representatives of Labor from this Province. I know those men and women; I also know the U.F.A. at least as well as the average members; and I would have no hesitation at all insofar as the U.F.A. representation is concerned, if any untoward accident occurred that we could not be present at the convention, in leaving our viewpoint to the Labor delegates there. There is no suggestion of domination from any particular body insofar as the C.C.F. is concerned. It is merely a developing and carrying out into mechanical perfection of that wonderful philosophy which our old U.F.A. chief founded this movement upon. It is nothing else. He

told us we must first organize ourselves and give expression to our viewpoint and when we have accomplished that cohesion among ourselves, we must hold out the hand of fellowship to those with like ideals and co-operate with them to a common end; and we have done that ever since 1921 to a limited extent—limited because there was not the necessary machinery to co-operate intelligently and efficiently—and that is all you are developing in the C.C.F. movement.

"Go back to the birth of the C.C.F. The first suggestion which swept over Canada, suggesting this ideal—what was behind the plan formulated at Edmonton? The thought that we as farmers could not reach our objectives alone. And so we sent out a call to the rest of the people of Canada who had a like viewpoint and a like objective, and the result was the formation of the C.C.F. In Regina last summer you had men of all walks of life, from the street motorman from Vancouver to the college professor of McGill, from the Labor man in Ontario to the farmer of Alberta; and after all the deliberations were finished, is it not strange to find when the Manifesto was issued, when you compare it with the pronouncements of the U.F.A. Conventions for the past 15 years, while there may be differences in phraseology, that the principles expounded there are one and the same?

Sham Warfare Ending

"I cannot see for the life of me insofar as any of our U.F.A. members are concerned why there could be any objection raised to the principles of the C.C.F. manifesto. We don't need to go back very far in history, just a few months, to find that the word has gone out from the seats of finance to the two old political parties, that there is no use in carrying on this sham warfare here in Alberta. 'We will co-ordinate our forces and sweep the Brownlee Government out of office.' There is no question about that. It comes to us quite openly in the columns of our daily press.

"Take for instance the by-election in Calgary where we saw the combination and the elimination of the shams which the two old political parties have built up in order to deceive you and me. And they are going to combine with one object. The only proper and logical thing to do, is to co-operate with those units in our economic life whose economic viewpoint is close to that of our own, to carry into effect so far as this Province is concerned, our ideal of economic reconstruction. The Labor people are closest to the U.F.A. viewpoint, and those of our professional and business men who have like viewpoint to ours, who recognize that we are today at the end of the capitalistic system and that we must set out and start to build something new before chaos and anarchy overcome the measure of civilization that we have.

"There is a lot of misconception insofar as the C.C.F. is concerned. It is merely an economic group providing the

(Continued on page 26)

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EDITORIAL

CONSOLIDATION

Upon all the major issues which came before it, the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta cast a decisive vote. The Association will press forward to the realization of its aims. With due regard to the necessity for alleviative measures and to immediate practicalities, the task for the coming year is to consolidate the ranks of the farm people in support of the policies which in successive Conventions have been endorsed. The integrity of the U.F.A. is safeguarded. We need not fear to co-operate with other organized groups of citizens for the realization of common aims. Without co-operation neither they nor ourselves can succeed.

"DOMINATION"

J. K. Sutherland, in the brief speech in which he discussed the relationship between the U.F.A. and other units in the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, exposed as the nonsense that it is the statement, frequently made by enemies of the C.C.F. movement, that one group in the Federation dominates another. He described the growth of confidence in one another, of those who are the democratically selected representatives of the organized Farmers and of the Labor movement, and of the evidence of its growth which was manifest at the Regina Conference last July. Mr. Sutherland is a veteran worker in the U.F.A. His complete devotion to the farmers' interests has never been questioned.

The Liberal and Conservative opponents of the U.F.A., and the financial groups which are the support of both

parties, never tire in their efforts to convince the Farmers that in the C.C.F. they will be dominated by Labor. In the recent Calgary by-election, when they wished to influence the urban voters, they were as tireless in their efforts to convince the Labor people that Labor in the C.C.F. was dominated by the Farmers. As the new groups now being organized in the Economic Reconstruction Association, the third wing of the U.F.A. movement, begin to emerge, the party newspapers and the party politicians will be most generous in their advice. They will inform the professional and business people that the farmers or labor, or both, will dominate them.

There never was more arrant nonsense than this talk of domination. The persistent efforts to make the farmers suspicious of labor, labor suspicious of farmers, and the professional and small business people, who share with them the hardships and deprivation which capitalism in its period of decline makes the lot of all but a favored few, suspicious of both, are made in the interest of that favored and privileged few who now form the financial and economic government of Canada.

* * *

In the debate on the resolution calling for the teaching of Social Science in our schools, Hon. Perren Baker put the delegates "on the spot", when he asked how many of them had read certain chapters in the text books on agriculture and some other subjects. A considerable number of the delegates had read them, as the hands raised showed. However, there can be no question, we think, as to the desirability of implementing the terms of the resolution; for what has been done, good as it is as far as it goes, is but a beginning.

* * *

THANKS TO ROOSEVELT

In his Annual Address, Mr. Gardiner showed that such slight upturn in business trends as has taken place in Canada, is due primarily to the policies of President Roosevelt in the United States. That the price of wheat in terms of Canadian dollars is not as low today as it was a year ago, or lower, is due to the action taken by the United States Government when it abandoned the gold standard. A vote of thanks to President Roosevelt, who has done more for Canada than any statesman in our own Government at Ottawa, would be in order.

Roosevelt's policies have brought some relief; but the United States is not yet out of the wood. The President must go much further, especially in the field of finance and social credit, if his experiment is not to end disastrously. As John Strachey points out in the *New York Nation*, any policy which does not involve a definite break with the present financial system must lead straight towards war.

What the Convention Did

Re-elected Robert Gardiner, M.P., as President for a fourth term, and Norman F. Priestley as Vice-President for a fourth term.

Made important additions to Declaration of Principles to safeguard Association, and provided for more effective co-operation with other units in C.C.F.

Instructed Central Board of U.F.A. to prepare Provincial platform in time for Convention of 1935, including policies of the C.C.F. which are applicable to Provincial affairs.

Clarified position of U.F.A. in regard to subject of land ownership.

Re-affirmed previous stand for publicly owned and controlled Central Bank, and unalterable opposition to privately owned Central Bank.

Urged nationalization of Banking System.

Urged controlled inflation of currency "sufficient to maintain a just price level."

Asked issuance of Dominion notes to fund agricultural mortgages at very low rate of interest as they fall due.

Asked Provincial Government to endeavor to arrange conference to evolve plans for the funding of all public debts, Federal, Provincial, municipal, and other matters.

Recommended investigation into Douglas Social Credit proposals by C.C.F. Executive.

Petitioned Provincial Government to take Douglas proposals into careful consideration, and press for action to introduce them if found feasible.

Asked amendment of Debt Adjustment Act to provide that no farmer may be foreclosed while living on his farm, unless it can be proved that farmer is able to make payment.

Called for setting up of National Wheat Marketing Agency.

Asked Dominion Government to provide for equitable distribution to individual farmers of wheat quotas made necessary by Dominion Government's entering into international agreement to limit exports. Also resolved "that the farmers be recompensed for this reduction in sales by either a guaranteed price or proper bonus."

Urged setting up of a system of Short Term and Intermediate Credits.

Called for reduction of interest rate on all farm land mortgages to 4 1/2 per cent.

Asked Federal legislation to compel all livestock going to a central market to pass through yards.

Called for steeply graduated Income Tax, designed to make maximum income of any citizen \$30,000.

Called for amendment of Canadian Constitution to enable Provincial Governments to have full control, by bankruptcy legislation or otherwise, of debt adjustment between individuals.

Called for financing of unemployment relief by direct issue of Dominion notes.

Urged adoption of National Health Policy.

Urged lowering of age for Old Age Pensions to 65 years, and 55 years for war veterans.

Asked Central Board to endeavor to find ways and means to have *The U.F.A.* published weekly.

Urged setting up of National Livestock Marketing Board at earliest possible date.

Called for Federal legislation to compel all livestock going through a central market to be sold through the yards.

Asked inquiry into setting up of a National Life Insurance undertaking.

Carried, by small majority, resolution asking that no further financial provision be made by Province for maintenance of Government House.

Strongly recommended that provision be made in curriculum of schools for instruction in Social Science, emphasis being laid on principles of "equity, justice, mutual aid and social well being" rather than private profit. Passed further resolution asking that thought of pupils be directed "along co-operative lines rather than along the lines of an outworn competitive tradition."

Called for introduction of state medicine in Alberta. Hon. George Hoadley outlined findings of Legislative committee which has been working on this problem.

Asked that both parties to a marriage be required to present a certificate of good health including Wassermann test, before license issued.

Commended Provincial Government on decision to keep motor license year as at present, with 20 per cent reduction on April 1st and 40 per cent on July 1st.

Requested legislation to permit country truck drivers carrying "B" license to transport goods from and to country points within city limits without additional license fee.

Asked reduction of car license fee and increase in gasoline tax to make up difference in revenue.

Asked compulsory use of reflectors on all vehicles on main and secondary highways.

Asked legislation to "banish the beer parlors and have all liquor traffic handled through the vendors' stores." This was an amendment from the floor to Board resolution which asked inquiry into manufacture and sale of beers and operation of Liquor Act, with a view to revenues from sale accruing "more to the public treasury than to private corporations."

Passed important resolutions dealing with problems of war veterans.

Proposed that in payment of farmers' debts, except taxes, the amount of money required shall bear same relation to the amount due as the price of wheat bears to the price when the debt was incurred; and that no order for payment be made unless creditor will accept this arrangement.

Proposed inclusion of proportional representation in program of the C.C.F.

Protested against raising of wheat grades this season, and especially against grades given by government inspector at Edmonton.

Heard addresses by speakers prominent in U.F.A. and allied movements, and fraternal delegates.

U.F.A. Central Board Urge Greater Protection of Farmers and City Workers Under Debt Adjustment Act

Following discussion of a resolution from the Stettler Provincial Constituency Association, in which the opinion was expressed that the Alberta Debt Adjustment Board "is more concerned with the collection of debts for the creditor class than the protection of the debtor who through no fault of his own is unable to pay," and it was asked that the Board be so constituted that the personnel will "consider security of tenure to the farmer" their first duty, the resolution was referred by the Annual Convention to the U.F.A. Central Board for investigation.

A committee consisting of Messrs. J. M. Wheatley, J. K. Sutherland and George Bevington was subsequently appointed by the Board for this purpose. Their report, which the U.F.A. Board adopted, is printed in full below:

"Your committee received quite a number of complaints; also many requests for information. These complaints were taken up with Mr. Loree (chairman of the Debt Adjustment Board), who placed all available information before us. We feel from the investigation carried on by your committee that the Debt Adjustment Board are giving effect to the act to the best of their ability in accordance with their interpretation of the intent of the act.

"In consequence of our investigation we recommend for your consideration the following:

"1. The Board should have the right to reserve its own decision in the matter or granting or refusing a permit until such matter has been dealt with by the courts.

"2. That either by changes in the Debt Adjustment Act or the policy recommended to the Board by the Government, much more emphasis should be laid on the problem of retaining workers and farmers in occupancy and control of their homes and farms, rather than giving recognition to liability incurred under entirely different economic conditions.

"3. That the operation of the Act be extended by appointment of local representatives to bring the official of the Act in closer contact with the rural people, and further we strongly recommend that court officials and members of the legal profession should not be used in this capacity.

"4. That section 2, sub-section (f) be reviewed; also section 6 sub-section (b) with a view to more clearly defining and making more inclusive the rights of security of tenure of occupants and owners.

(Note: Section 2 sub-section (f) defines the term "resident home owner"; section 6, sub-section (b) prohibits action for sale or foreclosure, etc., without a permit "except as against over-holding tenants or other occupants who have no interest in the title."—Edit.).

"5. That the fees paid upon application for permit be materially increased, thereby checking the well developed tendency

towards making the Debt Adjustment Board a mere collection agency.

"6. We would recommend that the Board take a more determined stand on the basis of negotiation with creditor interests, with the view of securing better terms for debtors when representing their viewpoint on such matters as the signing of quit claim deeds or permitting foreclosure proceedings.

"7. We draw your attention to the fact that the debtors' equity is called upon to bear an undue proportion of the depreciated value in all such adjustments.

"8. We find a great hardship and injustice is being entailed on individuals when appealing against the decision of the Board on foreclosure proceedings, in that the creditor interests are always in a position to be adequately represented by legal talent, whereas the debtor, owing to his financial position, usually finds himself unable to be present or engage legal services.

"9. We would suggest that this Government take steps to make void contracts or agreements which have the effect of bringing additional security into the relationships between debtor and creditor."

Call for Establishment of State Medicine

Calling for the establishment of state medicine in the Province, the Convention on Friday, Jan. 19th, passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, it is becoming impossible for anyone in case of sickness to pay hospital and doctor bills; and

"Whereas the health of its people should be one of the first concerns of any Government;

"Therefore be it resolved that it is our opinion that the Provincial Government should no longer delay the establishment of state medicine in this Province.

During the debate on the resolution, H. Wraight referred to the Coronation health scheme by which medical care was provided at the cost of \$15 per year per family; and J. A. Johansen described the co-operative scheme effected in his district, where some 400 families secured full medical care at \$25 each per year.

Hon. George Hoadley, Minister of Health, was asked to speak, and he reminded the delegates that a committee of the Legislature had been engaged in drafting a plan for medical and health services for the Province and would present a report at the coming session. The progress report presented at the last session had suggested a contributory compulsory scheme of health insurance, by which employees would pay five-ninths of the total cost (about \$24 per family per year), employers two-ninths, and the Province two-ninths. In the case of individuals engaged in private industry, it was proposed that they

STANDING COMMITTEES OF U.F.A. CENTRAL BOARD FOR 1934

Executive—Robert Gardiner, M.P., (President); Norman F. Priestley (Vice-President); J. K. Sutherland; Geo. E. Church; J. E. Brown; Mrs. R. Price.

Banking and Credit—Geo. Bevington, J. K. Sutherland, W. Skinner, J. A. Johansen.

Organization—J. E. Brown, D. MacLachlan, Mrs. Malloy, H. Critchlow.

Education—I. V. Macklin, Mrs. W. Ross, W. Hoppins, A. J. Paul.

Co-operation—Norman F. Priestley, Geo. E. Church, H. B. MacLeod.

Telephones—A. E. Moyer, R. Pye, J. M. Wheatley, H. G. Young.

should pay seven-ninths of the cost. As far as the committee could estimate, Mr. Hoadley said, the scheme would cost something like ten million dollars a year. He stressed the fact that the Province would have to finance the scheme from general revenue, from taxes—in other words, from the people; though the advantages of pooling resources would be enormous.

The retiring president of Devonian Lake Local, J. Mitchell, in thanking the members for their support during his term of office, sounded a note of warning against the propaganda being circulated by the two old parties, whose election promises we had listened to for forty years, and appealed to the members to stand by the C.C.F. Although funds were low, it was decided to send Mr. Milner as delegate, in view of the splendid work he accomplished last year, states the secretary, H. G. Mitchell.

Declares Myrnam Operators Should Be Removed

U.F.A. Convention Takes Stand After Inquiry

During the Tuesday afternoon session the Annual Convention accorded the privilege of the floor to William Halina, of Myrnam, who gave an account of the strike situation at that point. (This situation was described in the last issue of *The U.F.A.*) It was decided to appoint a committee of three—Rice Shepard, E. A. Sherratt and E. R. Rasmussen—to investigate this matter and report to the Convention; their report was presented on Friday afternoon. They secured information from the Department of Agriculture, from Mr. Blatchford of the Board of Grain Commissioners, and from Mr. Halina. They had ascertained that from November 13th to December 14th, about half the grain delivered at Myrnam was graded tough, though prior to November 13th from 75 to 80 per cent had been graded dry. The report continued:

"Your committee feel that under the conditions the resolutions passed at the meeting at Myrnam were reasonable and what might be expected; also the committee feel that matters pertaining to the so-called strike were not as serious as represented by the press.

"In regard to the removal of the operators of the Elevators, your committee feel it would be in the best interest of all concerned to do this as early as possible."

The Twenty-sixth Annual Convention of the U.F.A.

Ringling Challenge of President Gardiner to Beneficiaries and Retainers of Dying Economic Order Forms Keynote of Decisions at Historic Gathering—Membership of Association Shows Large Increase

By THE EDITOR

The United Farmers of Alberta are on the march, and they will not turn back. Among many impressions formed during Convention week this remains outstanding. In previous Annual Conventions the program of the Association has been carefully formulated, the goal of the movement has been defined, and measures to meet the immediately pressing problems of the period of transition from a decadent capitalism to the Co-operative Commonwealth, have also been agreed upon. That is now history. The Twenty-sixth Convention brought clarification of issues which the enemies of the movement have assiduously been seeking to confuse. At the same time, in decision following decision, the delegates showed their determination to consolidate the position of the movement, and press forward towards the realization of its aims.

* * *

The keynote of all that followed was struck in President Gardiner's address, which is published in full in this issue. The address concluded with a ringing challenge to the critics of U.F.A. policies and of the somewhat less advanced policies of the C.C.F. with which the organization is associated,—a challenge to the "beneficiaries of the present economic system and their spokesmen and retainers" (for whose proposals for the remedying of existing conditions the people of Canada have waited in vain) to "disclose their plans." There will be no response, because the supporters of the present system have no remedies, have no plans for the "distribution to the people of the plenty that is all around us."

* * *

There will be no turning back. Even a temporary upturn in Canadian business conditions is unlikely, if it should occur, to weaken the resolution of citizens who have before them a convincing demonstration of the failure of the existing system to meet the needs of our people. For it is today realized, as I think it has never been realized before, that, again to quote Mr. Gardiner, any slight alleviation of conditions, unless accompanied by fundamental economic reconstruction, must be followed by "a downward movement which will carry us to greater depths of depression than we have known even in this greatest of all crises of the old economic order." I do not think there is any serious danger of the farm people being misled upon this point.

* * *

There can be no turning back. That the Convention should have declared itself with such emphasis upon all the major issues was the more noteworthy in view of the fact that, owing to the grave conditions prevailing in certain large areas which have suffered more than the rest, the Locals in these areas

were unable in many cases to send delegates. On the whole, districts which in the past have been regarded as the more fortunate, were more fully represented than those in which distress has been greatest.

* * *

There was an increase in the attendance of registered delegates as compared with the last Convention. In 1933 the number was 328. This year, though the intervening period has been one of increasing hardship, there were 348. The number of visitors was quite large, and among them were more of the younger people than I have seen in past Conventions. Among the delegates, also, were to be seen a considerable number of quite young men who have graduated into the senior movement and are now playing

movement into action with the least possible delay.

* * *

Figures presented to the Convention showed an increase in membership in all branches of the Association, from 9,438 in 1932, to 13,910 in 1933, (as at December 31st, 1933).

* * *

President Gardiner's health has happily shown much improvement since the last Convention, and when he consented to leave his name in nomination—though he made it clear he could not hope to give so much time to the duties of his office as in the early years of his Presidency—there was general satisfaction. His re-election on the first count was at once a personal tribute to a leader who commands the complete confidence of the Alberta farm people and an emphatic endorsement of the advanced policies of the Association, including the most thoroughgoing support of the C.C.F. These policies, which have been endorsed and re-endorsed by successive Annual Conventions, he set forth clearly and forcefully in his Annual Address. In the ballot for Vice-President, the re-election on the first count of Mr. Priestley, who for the past three years has been the close collaborator of the President in the carrying out of the policies of the Association, was also a personal tribute and further endorsement of these policies.

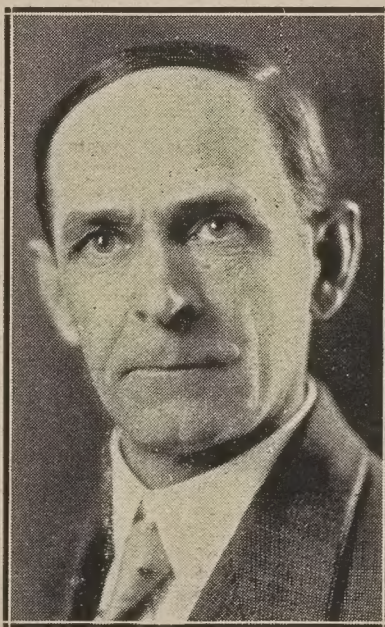
* * *

I wish it were possible to quote in full an editorial on the Convention which appeared in the last issue of the *Hanna Herald* to come to hand. The *Herald* has on numerous occasions offered criticism of the farmers' movement, without revealing, however, the strong party bias of the dailies. The editorial remarks upon the "broad vein of common-sense" that runs through all the discussions, and states that "if other classes had to go through what the Alberta farmers have endured these last four years, there would be yelps to high heaven." . . . "The address of the President, Robert Gardiner, possessed real merit. We saw more discernment in it than in the annual address of Sir Herbert Holt made to the shareholders of the Royal Bank of Canada." . . . "To say the least, the farmers' movement in Alberta has been an educating force."

* * *

In this issue it has been possible to deal with a number of the outstanding features of the Convention and to present a general picture. In order to do so it has been necessary to postpone the publication of numerous important articles, including Mrs. Spencer's monthly letter, as well as news of Locals in the various branches of the Association. It is regretted that an account of the address given by

RE-ELECTED



NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY
Vice-President

their part in an active way in the affairs of the Association. The veterans of the movement were well represented, by delegates who made it plain that they have lost nothing in enthusiasm. It is perhaps invidious to single out individuals, but I thought in one particular speech, C. C. Wager of Federal, gave an admirable example of the marriage of caution born of experience, with entire lack of hesitation and a conviction of the necessity to translate the program of the

the Junior President, Mr. Hoppins, and other matter of especial interest to Juniors. must also be held over, together with Convention reports. Publication of the Junior Section, featuring Mr. Hoppins' address, will be resumed next month. I believe, however, the whole of the Convention news in this issue will prove to be of interest to Juniors.

* * *

The discussion on the resolutions on land policy, on the teaching of social science in the schools, and various debates on other subjects, will be dealt with in March, as well as Mr. Irvine's address—one of the notable events of Convention week to which it is not possible to do justice at this time. Nothing short of an issue of 64 pages could have provided at one time for the great variety of material bearing on the Convention which it is desirable to publish.

* * *

Premier Brownlee was unfortunately unable to be present at the Convention, as it was necessary for him to leave for Ottawa a few days before its opening to attend a national conference at which economic problems of the most pressing urgency were to be considered. He left a written message which was presented on the second evening of the Convention. Mr. Brownlee made it clear that in this message he was concerned to deal only with "immediate problems of Western Canada," and drew a clear distinction between the policies which he considered desirable to afford a measure of alleviation of conditions, and more fundamental matters. "I may point out," he said, "that there is a difference between the educational effort of any organization and the immediate legislative action which may be expected or anticipated. Educational effort can only be crystallized into legislative action when it has received the support of a sufficient proportion of the population." The great issues of fundamental reconstruction can only be determined, it might be added, when the people of many or at least several Provinces are ready to give their support. There are limits to what a single Province can accomplish alone. Fortunately, the need for fundamental change is being recognized today by increasing numbers of Canadians.

* * *

The Premier's message was much appreciated by the Convention. It dealt with immediate measures which the Alberta Government might hope to persuade other existing Governments to assist in carrying out. It is a program which marks a great advance on any that has been formulated by the Premier of any other Province in the Dominion, and it formed the basis of representations which Mr. Brownlee has since made in the East. That his program has made a great impression upon those who attended the Ottawa conference I can state on independent authority. A visitor to *The U.F.A.* offices who has no affiliation with our movement informed me a few days ago that his review of the situation in Western Canada, and of the position which the West occupies in the economic picture of Canada as a whole, was considered by those who heard it, and by informed Eastern opinion generally, as the most masterly presentation that had been given by any public man for many years. Alberta daily newspapers for partisan reasons, do not permit their readers to know how high is the standing of Alberta's Premier in other parts of Canada.

Mrs. Price's address to the U.F.A. Convention contained a warning to the men that as students of economics they must look to their laurels, as the farm women have come to realize the intimate relationship between economic problems and their own lives. She concluded a well-informed survey of a number of vital matters with an appeal to those who may be unwilling to assist in forwarding the advanced policies for which the United Farmers of Alberta stand, at least not to bar the way of those who are intent upon moving forward.

* * *

The Edmonton dailies reported the Convention extensively, and for the most part fairly; but the *Bulletin* found occasion to misrepresent the important resolution asking that instruction in social science be given in our schools. I hope to deal with that matter in the next issue of *The U.F.A.* In the meantime, as I have before me an extract from a school reader used in New Zealand, I will make just this observation: that New Zealand, which has never had either a Farmer or a Labor Government, is more up-to-date than we are in this particular matter. It is the state most advanced in many respects in the British Empire; but I do not think it should be the ambition of Alberta to trail behind New Zealand.

o

The Calgary By-Election

The Provincial by-election held in Calgary on January 15th resulted in the election of the Liberal candidate, W. H. Ross, who had the support of the Conservative party (who did not nominate) and of both daily papers. On the first count he secured 8,665 votes to the 8,058 secured by the Labor (C.C.F.) candidate, Miss Amelia Turner; this was increased in the second and third counts, when E. H. Starr and C. H. Jamieson were eliminated. The former, elected a year ago as a Labor school trustee, entered the field as an independent candidate, describing himself as "Progressive-Labor" on a platform of opposition to the Brownlee administration. He polled just over 1,000 votes of which some 200 each were distributed to the three remaining candidates on the second count. Mr. Jamieson, a former Conservative, ran as a "People's Candidate," on a somewhat nebulous platform; he polled over 4,000 first choice votes, and on his elimination some 2,800 of these were passed on, in the ratio of about three for Mr. Ross and one for Miss Turner.

The actual percentage of votes polled by Miss Turner was in fact somewhat increased as compared with a year ago. The two daily papers, in addition to giving Mr. Ross their editorial support, discriminated grossly in allotting space in their news columns; very liberal space was given to Mr. Starr's campaign in the hope, doubtless, of cutting into Labor (C.C.F.) support. Bitter and unfair opposition to the U.F.A. Government, was the spearhead of the opposition to Miss Turner, as a representative of the C.C.F., and as an employee of the U.F.A. The false statements on Provincial finances which Mr. Howson has been making in the country were repeated extensively. Mr. Howson's candidate and his supporters charged the Government with being too greatly concerned to protect the Farmers' interests.

The Labor (C.C.F.) campaign was carried on by a limited use of the radio,

by numbers of public meetings, in all parts of the city, and particularly by individual work by several hundred active supporters of the C.C.F. in Calgary. In this growing army of convinced, intelligent, determined and tireless workers lies the chief hope of the various units affiliated in the C.C.F., faced as it is with the combined opposition of both old parties, the daily papers, and immense campaign funds.

Notes by the Way

By THE EDITOR

I wish to thank the number of correspondents who have been so kind as to send on marked copies of newspapers and periodicals containing matter of unusual interest. It has been possible to make use in one form or another of some of this material and articles which have not appeared in print have nevertheless been of real value to the writer. Will those who have sent in this material kindly accept this paragraph as an acknowledgment of their kindness.

* * *

Prime responsibility for the foul blot of Hitlerism upon Europe lies with the powers who forced upon Germany the unjust Treaty of Versailles. The injustice of that treaty, perhaps it may be permissible to say, was dwelt upon in the earliest issues of *The U.F.A.*, when to dwell upon it, in the midst of post-war hysteria, was not a popular thing to do. But the fact that Hitlerism is an outgrowth of the Treaty of Versailles does not make it any less ugly. When space permits, I hope to write further on this subject, because Fascism and the Fascist spirit (Hitlerism is a variety of Fascism), are being fostered even in Canada, and the Fascist state, as President Gardiner shows elsewhere, is the antithesis—the opposite—of the Co-operative Commonwealth; even though there are items in its agricultural program which are not without merit. It marks the end of freedom. If any readers of *The U.F.A.* can obtain copies of Hitler's book *Mein Kampf*, I think they will agree with me. In the authorized English translation much of the original has been suppressed, but I have seen translations of some passages from the original German edition whose suppression in the English edition I can well understand. For my own part, I think John Strachey, the author of "The Menace of Fascism," has produced conclusive evidence (from many sources) in support of the indictment which he has drawn up in the following words:

"Fascism denies every one of the assumptions upon which the progressive movement is based. Fascism proclaims, as it will be easy to establish both from Fascist words and Fascist deeds, that the whole great hope, by the light of which the peoples of the West have lived for a century, is a great illusion; that Democracy is a decaying corpse; international peace, a coward's dream; equality of opportunity, a chimera; the conquest of poverty, a futile vision. Fascism proclaims a society rigidly and eternally divided into social classes, the one governing, educated, economically secure, with all the resources of civilization at its command; the other governed, poor, and dedicated to a life of unthinking and unhoping toil. Above all Fascism proclaims the necessity and the excellence of War."

U.F.A. Position in Co-operation With Other Units Safeguarded

Additions to Declaration of Principles—Provision Made for Joint Convention in Some Cases

ADDITIONS

10. No individual Local of the Association, and no U.F.A. Federal Constituency Association consisting of fewer than ten Locals in good standing, or a Provincial Constituency Association consisting of fewer than five Locals in good standing, shall be competent to nominate a candidate in any Federal or Provincial election.

11. No constituency association shall be entitled to nominate any person as a U.F.A. candidate who has not been a member of the Association in good standing for a period of two years prior to the nomination. In cases covered by Section 8 of this Declaration the provisions of this section shall not be operative.

12. Any member of a legislative body, elected as a representative of the U.F.A. whose membership in the Association has been allowed to lapse over a period of two years, shall cease to be regarded as a U.F.A. representative, and shall be ineligible to receive a U.F.A. nomination until his good standing shall have been re-established over a period of two years. In cases covered by section 8 of this Declaration the provisions of this section shall not be operative.

EXCEPTIONS

Whereas, by the action of the Annual Convention of January, 1933, the United Farmers of Alberta affiliated with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation; and

To the Declaration of Principles of the United Farmers of Alberta originally adopted in 1925 and subsequently amended with additions, the three new clauses quoted above were added by the recent Convention; while provision was also made, under the heading of "Exceptions", for the holding of joint nominating conventions in certain cases.

President Gardiner explained to the Convention that these matters had been gone into by a competent committee appointed by the Executive, adopted with slight amendment by the Central Board, and were submitted to the judgment of the Convention.

Section 10, it was explained by Mr. Johansen, was designed to prevent a split in the organization in any constituency, where perchance some Local or Locals, disappointed by failure to secure the nomination they desired, might seek to act independently. He showed the danger of conventions being controlled by the entrance of a large number of new members on the eve of an election. It was desirable that the constant and continuing membership should have control. It was pointed out by President Gardiner that this clause would prevent any Locals in cities, towns or villages or rural districts from departing from the principles of the U.F.A. to the extent of taking it into their own hands to nominate

whether it was desirable such nomination should take place or not. The C.C.F. now provided the means of such co-operation with other organizations, which could take place in cities, etc., under section (d) of the Exceptions.

Sections 11 and 12 were carried practically without discussion, after Mr. Wheatley had indicated their purpose—to prevent "in-and-outers" making use of the Association for their own purposes. "We want," said Mr. Wheatley, "men who will stay by the organization through thick and thin." (Section 8 dealt with cases where non-members are required for special services).

Explaining the plans for co-operation with other units of the C.C.F., George E. Church stated that in constituencies, partly urban and partly rural, different groups were affiliated with the Federation. It would be impossible in the constituencies referred to to elect a U.F.A. candidate, and also impossible for any other group to do so. The only way was to get together, select a candidate and get behind him. J. K. Sutherland added that very full consideration had been given to this matter and realized its inevitability, and Mr. Priestley further described the intentions of the resolution.

President Gardiner recalled the fact that a year ago he had declared that the integrity of the Association and its full operation must be preserved, and he was

Whereas membership in the Federation necessitates co-operation between the various groups affiliated; and

Whereas, to make this co-operation effective it may be desirable in certain constituencies in Alberta to hold joint conventions for the nomination of candidates;

Therefore be it resolved, that permission is hereby granted to hold such joint conventions on the following basis:

(a) That the representation of the organizations participating shall be proportionate to their total resident membership in the constituency concerned;

(b) That the candidate chosen by the convention shall be responsible, if elected, solely to the constituency organization of the unit of the Federation which sponsored the submission of his name to the convention;

(c) That every U.F.A. Federal representative elected to office, whether nominated by a joint convention or otherwise, shall be designated as a U.F.A. member (C.C.F.).

(d) That notwithstanding the provisions of section 10 of the Declaration of Principles, individual Locals in any constituencies where no properly organized U.F.A. constituency association exists, shall be permitted to send delegates to a constituency council of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation and to any nominating convention of the units in the Federation.

still of the same opinion. The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation was a great experiment, and its success must be hoped for because it would mean so much not only to farmers but to the great mass of people of Canada. The fact that it was an experiment, however, must be taken into consideration. It was not felt desirable to disturb the original Declaration of Principles. If a complete revision should take place, and subsequently it was necessary to withdraw from the Federation, there would be no Declaration of Principles thereafter applying. Hence it was considered better to provide for certain Exceptions instead of recasting the whole document. The Declaration has been strengthened by the addition of sections 10, 11 and 12.

An amendment to sub-section (a) of the exceptions, moved by S. S. Sears, that "representation of organizations participating shall be determined by the U.F.A. in the constituency" was defeated. T. Partridge declared that such a provision would not be fair. There could never be co-operation between groups "unless the other party was treated fairly." There might arise a situation where a constituency consisted largely of Labor or E.R.A. people and they should have equal rights. (E.R.A.—Economic Reconstruction Association, the unit of the C.C.F. intended to provide for professional and business people).

Co-operative Commonwealth or Fascist Dictatorship?

Call for Resolute Action by Farm Movement Issued by President Robert Gardiner in Address to U.F.A. Convention on January 16th—Hesitation and Equivocation Can Only Encourage Reactionary Forces.

IN extending a welcome to the delegates and visitors attending this, the 26th annual convention of the United Farmers of Alberta, may I express the hope that not only will the Convention, as such, be a success, but also that through discussion and the decisions arrived at in regard to the important matters that will come before you for your consideration, this Convention will mark another milestone of progress, and that delegates and visitors will return home inspired to carry on with vigor the work that is necessary to bring to fruition the ideals of our organization.

As the years pass we note with deep regret the absence of many familiar faces (both of men and women). Those stalwarts of former days used unsparingly of their time, resources, and energy in the upbuilding of our organization and the propagation of its principles. With missionary zeal they established in the hearts of countless numbers the possibility of a more humane and just relationship between individuals and nations. Through our Junior Locals and in our farm young people lies our greatest hope of replenishing this loss.

Since the last Convention, we mourn the passing of Miss Bateman, our former secretary. Those who had the privilege of knowing Miss Bateman well—of appreciating her unassuming manner, her quiet efficiency, and her desire to give unstintingly of her time and energy—will realize the deep sense of loss experienced by those who came in contact with her daily.

May I again express my appreciation to our Vice-president, Mr. Priestley, the Executive, and the staff at head office for their splendid co-operation and assistance rendered during the past year.

I should like to lay especial emphasis at this time on the importance of the activities in the field of consumer co-operation which continue to be carried on under the direction of the U.F.A. Co-operative Committee; and to urge our membership in all parts of the Province to take full advantage of the valuable facilities which have been placed at their disposal.

Your executive appointed a committee composed of Messrs. Coote, Spencer, Shield, Bevington, Irvine and Sutherland, to prepare a memorandum to be presented to the Royal Commission on Banking and Finance, setting forth the views of our organization on banking, credit and other allied matters. This memorandum was

printed in our paper, *The U.F.A.* It is not necessary for me on this occasion to review our submission to the Royal Commission, other than to remind you that we suggested the necessity of the setting up of a Central Bank, publicly owned and operated. Permit me to express our thanks to the committee who prepared this document.

During the year the membership of our organization has been substantially increased. When the farmers of Alberta recognize their hopeless position as individuals in the competitive struggle, it is reasonable to expect a steady increase in our membership as well as an expansion of our activities.

First Annual Convention C.C.F.

It has never been the desire of the United Farmers of Alberta or of farmers' organizations with whom we have been associated, to domineer over other classes in the Dominion; nor have we ever thought that the tasks of social reconstruction could be carried to a successful issue by ourselves alone. From the early days of our movement we have always sought, through our organization, to co-operate with other classes of citizens who share with us a common desire to establish an equitable social and economic system. In 1932 our offers of co-operation met with a wide response, leading to the creation of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, in which groups of citizens in rural and urban communities from coast to coast are now mobilizing their forces.

In July of 1933 the first Convention of the Federation was held in the City of Regina, and was attended by representatives of Farmer and Labor groups in Eastern and Western Canada, and of the newly organized business and professional groups who are now taking their share

of responsibility in the Federation. The delegation from Alberta included all members of the executive of our Association and one other Director and a Vice-president of the U.F.W.A., as well as most of the U.F.A. members of the Federal House and three U.F.A. members of the Alberta Legislature; while other officers and members of the Association were present as visitors. The Convention commanded nation-wide interest. A manifesto and program and a Constitution were drawn up and adopted. I think the membership of the U.F.A. may find grounds for pardonable pride in the fact that the program in all essential matters is identical in purport



PRESIDENT GARDINER

with the program which our Association, as the result of action taken in successive annual conventions, has agreed upon. In some respects the program of the C.C.F. is less advanced than our own; but it provides common ground upon which all Canadians who share our aims and purposes may collaborate. It must be obvious that without such collaboration among citizens of various classes, we could not hope to attain power in Canada to carry our program into effect. During the year a Provincial Council of the C.C.F. has been set up, consisting for the present of the Executives of the United Farmers of Alberta and the Canadian Labor Party (Alberta Section), while the formation of a third group, to be known as the Economic Reconstruction Association, has been authorized.

I am satisfied that the affiliation of the U.F.A. with the Federation has been a source of strength to our organization. It has brought to our farm people renewed hope and renewed confidence in the possibilities of achievement of a citizenship democratically organized; and I think it is safe to say that it has been responsible in considerable measure for our increase in membership. While the Federation provides us with the machinery by means of which we may collaborate efficiently with other social units, our own organization remains intact, carrying on its own specific activities in its own field.

Agriculture

Owing to the fact that the prices of farm products during the past year have continued to be below the cost of production, the lot of the farm people has been one of increased hardship, and insolvency has overtaken many who by reason of exceptionally fortunate circumstances had been able to maintain their financial position during the earlier period of the depression. In spite of the shallow optimism which finds expression in the utterances of bank presidents, et cetera, there are no visible signs of permanent improvement. The price of wheat in Canadian funds is, it is true, 18 to 20 cents higher than it was a year ago, but as this price fails to meet the cost of production, the wheat growers' losses continue to accumulate. It is worthy of note that the advance in price corresponds almost exactly with the amount of the appreciation in the exchange value of the pound sterling, which is a direct result of the abandonment by the United States of the gold standard.

The Liverpool price of wheat remains substantially where it was a year ago. The desirability of the abandonment by Canada of the gold standard in order to raise the monetary returns to our wheat growers on the sale of our export wheat, has been stressed by our organization over a period of several years. By this means we had hoped the Canadian Government would place our wheat growers on a basis of equal opportunity in the markets of the world with Australia and the Argentine. Our Government refused to take such action, and it has remained for the President of the United States, through his policy of "going off gold" to bring about an increase in the price received by the producer of Canadian wheat.

Our Annual Convention a year ago placed itself on record as favoring the establishment of a national wheat board to undertake the marketing of all Canadian wheat. In accordance with the Convention decision, your officers have taken action from time to time, strongly urging upon the Prime Minister of Canada the desirability of setting up such a board. The raising of barriers against the importation of wheat by various European countries, which, fearing the outbreak of war, have resolved to make themselves independent of imported wheat, has created an unprecedented situation. Important markets formerly open to us are now virtually closed. So

long as the menace of war hangs over the world, I am persuaded there can be little hope of any great change in this situation. Unless and until the economic and financial system is brought into harmony with the needs of the people in at least a number of important countries, I am afraid this menace will become increasingly grave.

The governments of the principal wheat exporting and importing countries have entered into certain agreements providing for limitation of wheat exports on the basis of allotted national quotas. The government of Canada is a party to these agreements. I do not think it would be wise to indulge in any extravagant hopes in respect to the possible effects of the agreements though it is evident that the shrinkage in the markets for our wheat has made some adjustments in production inevitable. It is to be hoped that our Government in any plans it may make for the passing on of delivery quotas to the growers, can and will devise an equitable method of allotment.

I am of the opinion that the policy of all-round restriction of the production of various staple commodities, prescribed by many of those who attended the World Economic Conference, as a means to the rehabilitation of the present economic system, is absolutely unsound and doomed to failure. If generally pursued it will tend to increase the prevailing misery and hasten the collapse of the system. The wheat growers of Canada, however, are compelled to face an actual condition due to the raising of barriers against importation by countries in which we found much of our former market. It is a strange and tragic anomaly that even in Canada, where we have such a great surplus of foodstuffs, a large and growing proportion of our population cannot obtain food in sufficient quantity to maintain proper health standards, and that owing to this lack the virility of the coming generation of Canadians is likely to be seriously impaired.

Provincial Affairs

During the past year it has become increasingly apparent that a government that has no control over finance and credit cannot hope to deal successfully with the major economic problems. Its every act in the field of economic policy tends more and more to be subject to the authority of those who are actually in control of the credit of the nation. Within the limits of its constitutional authority, however, the Government of the Province has given greatly increased protection to resident farm owners, as well as to resident urban home owners.

While the existing legislation has undoubtedly saved a large number of our people from the loss of their farms and homes, I think it desirable that the Government make further enquiry into the possibility of giving added protection.

The high degree of efficiency and economy that has been attained in Provincial administration is evidenced by the fact that, although the population of the Province and the services rendered to the people by the Government have increased enormously since 1921, and the taking over of the administration of our natural resources by the Government has necessitated the addition of two new departments, the number of Government employees is smaller than it was when the U.F.A. Government was entrusted by the people with the responsibility of carrying on the affairs of the Province, and the costs of administration of important departments have been heavily reduced.

It is unfortunate that the people of Alberta are not more fully informed in regard to the financial affairs of the Province, largely because in numerous instances newspapers in partisan hands have virtually closed their

columns against the dissemination of information on Alberta's public finances which reflects credit upon the farmer Government. Due to this restriction in publicity, a lack of accurate knowledge of the U.F.A. Government's record of efficient administration is almost general in urban centres. Confusion in the public mind is due in part to the fact that reports of partisan attacks upon the Government have been given at considerable length and prominently displayed in the press, while the answers to these attacks have commanded but cursory notice. This condition has not been universal, but it has been sufficiently general to account for much of the prevailing confusion.

National Affairs

The policy of drift and inaction which has characterized the conduct of our national affairs since the depression began in 1929, has continued during the past year. Canada participated in the World Economic Conference, as in the previous year she had taken part in the Imperial Economic Conference. The World Conference, like its predecessor, proved for the most part abortive.

Predictions of returning prosperity have continued to be made by most of our leaders in the realms of finance and industry. Such predictions have of course been made at regular intervals since the week following the crash more than four years ago. The failure of the economic system to respond to incantations has not in any way tended to dampen the ardent optimism of these leaders.

On the other hand, our political leadership has at least bowed before the logic of events which are inescapable so long as our economic system continues unchanged. Canadians have been told that they must not flinch from imposing upon themselves "the highest standards of self discipline," in view of the probability that in the not distant future they may be called upon to face conditions which will test the "very fabric of our national being." The farm people, as well as the great and increasing proportion of our urban citizens who have been reduced like the farmers to penury or the verge of penury, may not unnaturally feel that the standards of self discipline which they have long been compelled to impose upon themselves have been sufficiently severe. If the present economic system has nothing better to offer, those now in control of the system should raise no objections to a change, even though they themselves by reason of financial good fortune have no need for sacrifice and can therefore face the prospects of self discipline for their fellow citizens with fortitude.

At the moment, some of our newspapers are deriving a great deal of comfort from the slight statistical upturn recorded in a number of branches of industry and commerce. It must be clear, however, that any such upturn must be transient, and deductions drawn from it illusory, so long as Canada's primary industry is unable to meet its costs of production from the sale price of its products.

At the last session of Parliament, one of our Members, Mr. Irvine, suggested that an investigation into banking and financial questions should be held by a Royal Commission, similar to the commission headed by Lord MacMillan which prepared the report for the British Government. Subsequently the Prime Minister announced the appointment of such a Royal Commission, with Lord MacMillan as chairman. I have already referred to the memorandum submitted to the commission on behalf of our association. The commission heard evidence at various points in Canada and submitted its report in the late fall. Three members of the commission recommended the creation of a central bank,

two of the three recommended that the bank shall be privately owned, while the other, the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, recommended that the proposed bank shall be owned entirely by the Government. May I be permitted to express the appreciation of our organization to Mr. Brownlee, whose recommendation in this matter was in line with the declared policy of successive Annual Conventions of our Association. According to press reports, the Dominion Government has not definitely decided whether the bank shall be privately owned or publicly owned. It is to be hoped that, in the interests of the vast majority of the Canadian people, they will decide in favor of public ownership. Among other features of the report of the Royal Commission was a recommendation that a further study of intermediate credit for agriculture be undertaken.

International Affairs

The decline of the present economic order has been reflected in international events during the past year. The World Economic Conference had little to offer even by way of palliative measures. Its outstanding contribution to the solution of the problems of a world in which some thirty millions of unemployed persons and their dependents—totalling at a conservative estimate well over one hundred million—are starving or on subsistence rations in the midst of plenty, was the advancement of a series of proposals for reducing production of various important commodities. The possibility of devising means to distribute the abundance which our highly developed system of production can give was not seriously considered. The conference failed because the Governments represented were unwilling to entertain any proposals which might impair the power and prestige of the competitive groups of interests who share between them control over finance and industry. Between these rival groups the struggle for the control of the rapidly diminishing foreign market goes on, rendering abortive every disarmament conference and every effort of such bodies as the League of Nations to reconcile international differences.

The Present Economic System in Decline

No analysis of the world crisis can be fruitful which is not based on recognition of the fact that the prevailing economic system has passed its zenith and is now definitely in decline. This system, by stimulating production in every field, has conferred upon mankind benefits of a very high order. It has done more to free humanity from the necessity of grinding toil, in the two hundred years of so during which it has been in existence, than had been achieved in the countless thousands of years of man's previous life upon the earth. It is failing now because, great as have been its triumphs in the field of production, it is unable by its very nature to insure a distribution of its products. It is unable to do so because the purchasing power distributed to producers in return for the hire of their labor and skill is always insufficient to enable them to buy goods on the market equivalent in value to the goods they have produced.

The difference between the values received by the producers for their services, and the values of the goods they create, is represented by profit. Profit is financial gain for which no equivalent in value is given in goods and services. It therefore represents goods and services for which no payment is made to those who produce the goods or render the services. Profits accumulate in the hands of the owners of the machinery of production at a rate much more rapid than the rate at which they can make use of consumption goods. This defect in the system did not seriously impair its efficiency during the period of its earlier development, because,

production being still primitive, opportunities occurred for the investment of the surplus in new productive plants and processes, thus providing for a further distribution of purchasing power to producers. Owing, however, to the fact that even in periods of great productive activity, the purchasing power distributed to the masses of the people engaged in production was always inadequate to provide for the consumption of the total product in the home market, the surplus sought and found outlets for investment in the development of new countries. This process continued until the greater part of the world became highly industrialized. Each newly industrialized country found it necessary to enter into competition with all other industrialized countries for the right to invest its surplus in such undeveloped areas as remained. Today the economic competition between these industrialized states has become more intense than at any previous time in history, and the fields for new development are almost non-existent.

Wealth and purchasing power have in the meantime become concentrated in fewer and fewer hands, until, to take an example which recently came to my notice, in the United States, according to official statistics, 3 per cent of the people own 67 per cent of the total wealth. The comptroller of United States currency, in a statement made public last fall, gave some very significant figures illustrating the concentration of wealth, showing that this concentration corresponds to the concentration of purchasing power as indicated by bank deposits. The comptroller states that only 3.5 per cent of the depositors have accounts for amounts of \$2,500.00 and over, but that their deposits represent 76.3 per cent of the total. The close relationship between these two sets of figures should be noted; those who are listed as the owners of the greater part of the wealth of the United States also own the purchasing power represented by bank deposits to a similar percentage. It is obvious that only a very meagre fraction of this purchasing power could be spent by its owners on consumption goods, and today there is no field for the investment of the surplus.

The development of the conditions which I have described at length has created a totally unprecedented situation in all the industrialized countries of the world. The present system, which a few years ago appeared to be on firm foundations, has reached a state of instability which has caused widespread alarm. The call for men of action to take charge of the situation has become loud and insistent. Two alternative courses of action lie before us. One is to endeavor to save the existing system from collapse by establishing a ruthless dictatorship over the masses of the people. That is the method of Fascism, whether it appears in black shirts, brown shirts, or in less conspicuous symbols of the determination of those who hold economic power to retain it at all costs, if necessary by putting the mechanism of economic progress into reverse gear.

Fascism may be described as the last desperate attempt on the part of the possessing classes to bolster up their privileges by the use of force to the utmost and the denial of all civil rights, and at the same time to prevent the masses of the people who are the chief sufferers from the decline of the present system, from taking effective steps in the exercise of their constitutional rights to change the system. In its early stages, Fascism exploits the discontent and distress among the middle classes, who are encouraged to believe that by banding together they can obtain complete control of the state. In its later stages, Fascism reveals itself as the instrument of control by the privileged classes. A close alliance between the Farmers, Labor and professional and small business men, with a view to social reconstruction and

economic planning will provide the one sure safeguard against the possibility of Fascism in any form. Fascism cannot permanently preserve or re-establish the capitalist system. It cannot remove the inherent contradictions in the system of production for profit. If it should succeed its success will be based upon the abandonment of capitalist methods and the return to more primitive forms of production—a reversion to feudalism. It will mean the renunciation of the great advantages which have accrued to mankind through the development of modern technique.

The Alternative

In the face of the menace of Fascism, humanity has only one alternative. Instead of going back, it may go forward from capitalism to a higher form of social and economic organization—the form which we have come to describe as the Co-operative Commonwealth. Those who are opposed to the creation of the new form of economic and social organization, have painted highly fanciful and grotesque pictures of what in their opinion the Co-operative Commonwealth will be, and of the methods we propose to use to establish it; so perhaps before describing what we propose to do, I should state with some precision what we do not propose. We do not propose to “divide up” or to do away with private property or to deprive any citizen of Canada of his farm or his home, or to reduce everyone to a dead level. We do not propose to take away from anyone his constitutional rights or personal freedom or abolish the right of free speech and assembly. We aim, on the other hand, to restore these rights where they have been withdrawn or impaired. We do not propose to interfere with religious freedom. Our membership consists of Canadians who hold a wide variety of opinions upon religious questions, and we stand for equal rights for all. We do not propose to destroy the Canadian constitution; but we believe that the constitution must be amended from time to time to meet new conditions. We do not propose to destroy the home, but rather to provide means whereby every Canadian who is willing to give honest service to the community may be enabled to own a home worthy of a higher civilization. The charge, widely made, that we propose to engage in the destructive activities which have been enumerated, can be inspired only by the hallucinations of the mentally unfit.

The Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, with which the U.F.A. is affiliated, proposes to realize its aims without violence and by constitutional means. It has declared against any policy of outright confiscation. A C.C.F. government will not, however, play the role of rescuing private bankrupt concerns for the benefit of promoters and of stock and bond holders. Nor will it assume any liability in respect to nor pay for watered stock. As a general rule the values of property taken over in the people's interest will be based upon replacement values less depreciation.

In view of our recognition of the key position occupied by banking and other financial institutions, these will be the first to be nationalized. In taking over the financial institutions, the assets and liabilities will have to be actuarially determined. The difference between the assets and liabilities will determine the purchase price. For my part, I am convinced that the deposits of the public in the banks and the policies in the insurance companies must be fully safeguarded, and that nationalization will in no way endanger their position.

Through the nationalization of our monetary system, we shall be placed in a position to make effective use of the real credit of the country, based upon its productive capacity, to meet the payments which will need to be made in order to acquire such enterprises as in the

community's interest it is desirable to take over. In taking over plant and equipment necessary to the welfare of the people, credit on the national bank will be issued to the owners, equal to the value of their holdings, and available for the purchase of goods and services.

I have taken this opportunity to place before you in a very brief way some aspects of the problems we are faced with, and to suggest the means by which, in my judgment, we shall best be able to cope with them. We live in a period of great and rapid change, at the end of one epoch in world history, and, I firmly believe, in the dawn of a new and greater epoch than mankind has hitherto thought possible. Around us on all sides are the signs of the stress under which the vast majority of our people are carrying on in the face of grave difficulty and much hardship. This period of difficulty will not be without its compensations if it should steel our determination to play a vital part in the struggle to establish a new and better system, such as the U.F.A. and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation have made their goal.

Any lack of resolution at this critical moment in our history; any equivocal action on the part of leaders or the membership as a whole in any of the major units in the Federation; any hesitation in the face of the need for vigorous action by all groups associated in the national movement, with which by our vote

a year ago we became affiliated, will tend, in my judgment—though prompted by whatever good intentions—to give encouragement to the powerful forces in Canada which are seeking to lay the basis for Fascism, open or disguised—and likely to be in its early stages disguised rather than open.

Let there be no mistake about this: any slight upward movement in economic trends, if it should occur, will be followed by a downward movement which will carry us to greater depths of depression than we have known even in this greatest of all crises of the old economic order.

There can be no lasting improvement in the condition of the masses of our people until wealth and purchasing power have been redistributed. I can conceive of no method of bringing about this necessary redistribution, so equitable, none which can assure us so smooth a passage from the old to the new order, as the method which has been outlined in the program of our organization and that of the Federation of which we form a vitally important part.

The beneficiaries of the present economic system, and their spokesmen and retainers, are quite naturally critical of our proposals; but we have waited in vain for their proposals for the remedying of existing conditions and the distribution to the people of the plenty that is all around us. We challenge them to disclose their plans.

"TAKING THE FORTRESS---AND AFTER"

By a picturesque analogy taken from feudal times, Dr. W. H. Alexander, Professor of Classics at the University of Alberta, speaking before a large audience on the first evening of the Convention, presented a clear and forceful description of the objective of the C.C.F. and the struggle which must be maintained in order to reach that objective.

"A fortress," he said, "dominates our life in Canada; do we intend to take it? If we do, it can only be with the intention of holding it. If we do not intend to do the latter, why go to all the bother of storming it? Why not just ask the gracious people who occupy the fortress for permission to exercise squatter's rights at its base?"

Carcassonne, a survival in Southern France of a mediaeval walled town, was cited as an example of "the fortress." Dr. Alexander described its huge walls, with their bastions, their towers and salients, its great chateau in which dwelt the overlord, its quarters for the garrison and servants; and at the foot of the hill the town and the farms where lived the producing vassals of my lord of the hilltop. On other hills lived other lords; and while they sometimes clashed over their rival claims, they were all associated as a predatory class, recognizing their common bond.

The fortress in modern Canadian life was the "economic control possessed of our destinies by a few persons who are at present masters of our resources and of all privileges connected with them. . . .

Their greatest strength lies in the ignorance and poverty and disorganization of the people who live below the grim towers of the fortress."

Obviously we must first carry the Parliamentary wall in our attack on the fortress; and the attack must be made soon, not later than July, 1935. The form of attack proposed was thoroughly peaceful and constitutional, even if the object were quite revolutionary in character.

There was a novelty in the proposal to have an election, not to decide on the personnel of the political servants of the lords of the fortress, but to decide on whether the lords should be deposed.

What Taking Fortress Will Mean

Taking the fortress, declared Dr. Alexander, meant some such matters as the following:

"A firm belief in the necessity of doing so;

"a zeal to win others to that belief;

"a willingness to sink personal differences for that result;

"a selection of candidates, no matter for what governing body, who are honestly and unequivocally dedicated to the one great purpose, the socialization of the national life, and who cannot be talked out, bluffed out, flattered out, or bought out;

"a recording of your own vote when the day comes, and of all votes you can legitimately influence;

"a careful watch on your representative, if you succeed in electing a soldier of the 'New Deal,' to see that his morale holds firm as the further attacks are planned and carried out;

"a refusal to be disappointed if the first attack fails to carry the position, and a maintenance of faith, hope, and courage till the next assault can be delivered."

This was no ordinary war, but a crusade, with the motive of saving the whole people "whether the individual saves or loses himself."

Alternative courses to such a crusade to carry the fortress were dismissed by Dr. Alexander as quite inadequate; and he expressed his conviction that those who wished only "a little place beside the fortress" really had no place in the C.C.F. There would be a counter-attack immediately we carried the Parliamentary wall; but the Senate would not stop the people from achieving freedom if they really willed to be free.

The urgent necessity of carrying on the fight, after the fortress has been taken, was emphasized.

The Land Question

Only one question of policy was referred to by the speaker—the land question. While the pronouncement of earlier Conventions was theoretically sound, yet there was the danger of such a pronouncement being misunderstood. Strenuous attempts would be made during the next year or so to prove that the C.C.F. proposed different treatment for farmers and for labor. The real point, however, was that the situation of the industrial worker was different from the situation of the farmer; and Dr. Alexander enumerated a number of differences. While no truly collectivist state, he continued, could tolerate an anarchic view of private property and must, no doubt, evolve by experience some type of "qualified ownership;" on the other hand, the collectivist state threatened no farmer in the possession of his farm.

Going back to his original figure, Dr. Alexander reminded his audience that in feudal times the lords of the fortress had been vanquished by one important weapon—withholding of supplies; in the same way, in our own attack upon the fortress, our chief weapon lay in the control of social credit.

In a stirring conclusion, the speaker pleaded with the farm people of Alberta not to be satisfied with asking for merely "a little place beside the fortress," but to "brook no evasions, demand firm pledges, exact honest fulfilment of those who seek your suffrage under the C.C.F. name; if you cannot do that, let me tell you that you are only just one more variety of sheep to be herded up in the great Canadian exhibit of animals for sale."

The Convention directed that Dr. Alexander's address shall be printed in pamphlet form.

Report of the U.F.A. Board of Directors for 1933

Past Year's Activities Surveyed—Greatest Contribution You Can Make Toward Upbuilding of C.C.F. to Maintain "a Militant, Constructive and Intelligent U.F.A."

In Memoriam

Before attempting to report the activities of the Central Board for the past year, it is fitting that we should pause a moment to record the passing during the year, of one who for a decade and a half has served with diligence and untiring efficiency and during the later years of that service in the capacity of secretary of the Association. To the U.F.A. cause Miss Bateman gave unsparingly of the best years of her life. Other hands must now carry the torch which she held high, and to the end that others may be trained and inspired to carry on, an effort is being made to establish a Frances Bateman memorial fund.

Board Meetings

Owing to the financial condition of our organization it was not found possible to have the midsummer board meeting. Consequently just two board meetings were held—one immediately after the last convention and one just prior to this. The Executive has had seven meetings and the Co-operative Committee has had to meet quite frequently to deal with the numerous phases of co-operative problems in which they are engaged.

Representation on Other Bodies

Early in the past year your Executive met the representatives of organized Labor and completed the set up for the Provincial Council of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation. This body is at present composed of the Executive of the U.F.A. and six representatives of the Canadian Labor Party, Alberta Section. We wish to pay tribute to the splendid spirit of co-operation displayed by Labor representatives on that body and the relationship has been delightfully harmonious. The U.F.A. was represented at the first annual convention of the C.C.F. in Regina by the full U.F.A. Executive, Mrs. Ross, Vice-President of the U.F.W.A.; Walter Skinner, U.F.A. Director; Wm. Shields, M.L.A.; C. A. Ronning, M.L.A.; Donald MacLeod, M.L.A.; H. E. Spencer, M.P.; E. J. Garland, M.P.; A. Speakman, M.P.; Wm. Irvine, M.P., and G. G. Coote, M.P.

Your Executive, after due consideration to the problem of laying the U.F.A. viewpoint before the Mac-Millan Commission, called together a committee composed of Messrs. Spencer, Coote, Bevington, Irvine, Sutherland and Shields, for the purpose of drafting a memorandum to lay before this Commission. This committee assisted by Mr. Gardiner drafted the brief which was finally laid before the Commission by Messrs. Gardiner and Priestley and also published in *The U.F.A.* Your organization was also represented in a fraternal capacity by Mr. Geo. Bevington at the recent convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor.

"The U.F.A." Paper

The U.F.A. has continued to give the organization splendid service. It is only regretted that its influence cannot be more widely distributed. During the past year it has been very effective in contradicting erroneous statements made by political opponents.

We wish to express our appreciation to the many writers who have contributed articles gratuitously

during the year. In this connection we wish especially to mention Mrs. H. E. Spencer whose articles are very much appreciated by the womenfolk of our movement.

We appreciate the untiring efforts of our editor to bring to the farm people of this Province the message of economic reconstruction, but we keenly recognize the limitations of our paper, and we submit to our membership the thought that one of the greatest problems affecting our movement is that of bringing into actual reality our ideal of a weekly publication with much more scope for active work in the field of social reconstruction.

Financial Standing

We are glad to report a considerable increase in the membership of the various branches of the organization, owing principally to financial difficulties and the continued suffering through drought in a large portion of the Province, the increase has not been as large as we anticipated in view of the reduced membership fee. A very encouraging sign is the large number of new Junior Locals that have been organized during the year and we sincerely hope that this may not be merely a temporary advance but rather that an increasing number of our young people are realizing the necessity of organization and the study of economics.

You will have noticed by the financial statement that the year has been a very trying one for the organization and our reserves have been somewhat depleted. It is with deep regret that we have to report a very unfortunate occurrence in the Central Office which was partially responsible for this. Two of the trusted employees are at this time awaiting trial for misappropriating funds of the Association. This matter will be further explained by the auditor. We have endeavored to keep down expenses to the very lowest point and at the same time give the utmost possible service to the Association and we realize that the chief means by which greater service can be given the farmers of Alberta is by increasing the membership.

Political Representatives

We wish to pay tribute to and thank our Federal Members for the splendid work they have done in this Province in developing and building up the U.F.A. Continually they have been sacrificing their home life, their families, their time, and their private means in an endeavor to develop progressive idealism in the economic thought of our movement. Further afield throughout the whole Dominion they have carried the message of economic reconstruction and the newly developing Co-operative Commonwealth Federation owes much to them as they have made a great contribution to it.

Our Premier, Cabinet and Provincial Representatives have the difficult and grave responsibility of carrying on and serving the people of this Province during a period in our present economic system which shows certain very definite evidence of collapse. During this, the greatest crisis in modern times, they are serving us faithfully and well, struggling manfully to retain for us the services we require and giving us honest and efficient administration. We entirely condemn the well-organized campaign of political misrepresentation which has been launched against them all over the

Province by the two old political parties. We believe that the very violence of this attack will defeat its own objective and will be the means of consolidating the U.F.A. forces.

Co-operative Purchasing

We would like to emphasize the two-fold benefit to our members of the co-operative purchasing of the U.F.A. First it has undoubtedly brought certain farm necessities to our farm people on the basis of a great saving, as compared to prevailing prices, and second it has to a great extent strengthened and solidified the U.F.A. in many parts of our Province. It is surely significant that in the Provincial Constituency of Acadia where drought conditions have been so difficult during the past five years, to find in that area a splendid thriving co-operative purchasing organization with a good U.F.A. membership behind it, the Acadia Association last year having a turnover of well over \$64,000.00. This is an area where purchasing power is very nearly the lowest in the Province. We congratulate the Co-operative Committee on the successful termination of the year's work in the face of many difficulties. We appeal to our members to patronize their own organization in the purchasing of such commodities as are handled on a co-operative basis. By doing so they not only benefit themselves personally, but help in a very material way in building up our membership in the U.F.A.

Our President

We wish at this time to record our appreciation, and to draw to the attention of our members the untiring devotion of our President, Mr. Robert Gardiner, to the cause of the U.F.A. For three years as leader of this organization he has given wholeheartedly of his leadership, his services and his time. He has not only served the organization without salary but has used his own funds in carrying out the work of this organization, even going so far, possibly in his self-sacrificing devotion to our cause, as to impair his health. We feel sure we are recording the unanimous opinion of our movement in stating that we owe Mr. Gardiner a debt we can never repay.

Present Conditions of Agriculture

Your Board cannot help but be aware of the difficulties faced by the Alberta farmer today, who for four years has been trying to carry on with prices of the goods he sells fallen below the cost of production, and the prices

of what he buys held out of his reach by a system whose agent, the Dominion Government, is mindful only "to preserve the financial structure" and to maintain the "industrial integrity" of the country, no matter what happens to the other 90 per cent of Canadian citizens. Farm machinery and buildings are in increasing need of replacement and repairs, the cost of which cannot be met at present prices. The reserves which have carried our farmers so far across the recent barren years have in so many cases become exhausted, and it is our opinion that active and immediate steps must be taken by those in control of Dominion policy, to give the average agriculturist relief by way of higher prices or lowered burdens, or he too will be forced to the regrettable condition of relief by way of dole. The leaders of the U.F.A. have consistently advocated financial inflation in Canada as the means of immediate relief from low prices for farm products. Since there has been little hope of such action from private sources, it has been urged that the inflation should be instituted and controlled by the Government. We appreciate the fact that while little action toward this end has been taken on this side of the line, the Government of President Roosevelt has, by this means, not only improved conditions in the U.S. but turned the tide of business conditions in Canada also slightly upward. We cannot, however, be content with what others do for us. We must prepare also to do something for ourselves. The crisis of peace is not less menacing to many than the crisis of war. The farm women who during recent years have endured the privations incident to this economic crisis cannot be asked for further sacrifice in a land of overproduction. The situation demands action. The youth who come yearly in thousands from our schools must no longer be abandoned to enforced idleness. Rural opinion is losing the hope that things will right themselves and is strengthening the determination to do something toward righting them. In view of the fact that the machinery for economic recovery is so largely in the hands of the Dominion Government, and that those who now control that machinery pay so little heed to the plight of the western farmer, it is the desire of your board that you should leave no stone unturned whereby when the time comes you may do your share toward bringing into being a more equitable administration of national affairs.

The greatest contribution you can make toward the upbuilding of the C.C.F. is to maintain and develop a militant, constructive and intelligent U.F.A.

Radio Talks on Farm Topics

Members of the faculty of agriculture at the University of Alberta are presenting this winter, to the farming population of the Province, another series of radio lectures three times a week on timely farm topics. These lectures, delivered during the farm forum hour at 1:15 on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, are broadcast from the University station, linked up with the foothills network throughout the Province.

One of the most interesting of the series is that by Dean Howes on agriculture and agriculturists in Alberta, given on the first and third Mondays of the month. The second and fourth Mondays are taken up with a detailed commentary on current agricultural events by Donald Cameron, agricultural secretary of the Department of Extension.

Professor Geo. Harcourt, the horticulturist of the University, will commence a series on the garden on February 7th,

to be delivered each Wednesday. Miss Helen Milne gives her poultry talks every Wednesday at 1:30 p.m.

Dr. Bowstead of the Animal Husbandry Department has been giving a series on better bull buying and new ideas in dairying; Dr. Sinclair is to give a talk on seasonal swine suggestions on March 2nd, and Prof. Sackville will speak on experimental work in relation to livestock problems on March 9th.

Dr. Thornton of the Department of Dairying, spoke, on January 24th, on the question, "Is milk of low bacteria content easy to produce in Alberta?" G. H. Craig of the Department of Political Economy at the University was scheduled to speak on January 31st and February 2nd on the effect of price fixing in agriculture.

Dr. Aamodt, of the Field Crops Division, is to lecture on the problem of wild oats on February 9th and 16th.

On Mondays and Fridays of each week agricultural news is broadcast by Colin G. Groff, Provincial Director of Publicity.

An Essay Contest

The Edmonton Branch of the Dickens Fellowship, which is a society with headquarters in London, England, and branches all over the world, wishes to announce arrangements for an Essay Contest. The Rules are as follows:

Subject: "Why is Dickens so widely read today?"

Essay must not exceed 3,000 words. To be written legibly or typewritten on one side of the paper only.

Essays must be addressed to Mr. H. R. Leaver, President, Edmonton Branch Dickens Fellowship, 10915-74th Ave., Edmonton, Alberta.

Name and address of writer must accompany each entry.

Entries must be received not later than February 28th, 1934.

The judges will be named later.

Prizes will be as follows: First, \$10; second, \$5; third, \$3; and five prizes of \$2 each.

Premier Brownlee's Message to Annual Convention

Detailed Program of Immediate Measures to Cope With Economic Breakdown—Proposals Deal With Problems of Price Level, Marketing, Unemployment and Debt Adjustment.

Owing to the fact that it was necessary for him to leave Edmonton to attend the Dominion Conference at Ottawa before the Convention opened, Premier Brownlee was unable to deliver his message in person. It was read in his behalf by Hon. George Hoadley as follows:

You are assembled at the beginning of the fifth year of the "Great World Depression," the most severe, widespread and prolonged that the world has witnessed for more than a century at least. Former depressions have run the course of an acute but comparatively short period of deflation, after which the orthodox and generally accepted laws of political economy have seemed to work to a gradual improvement. During these periods there has been little, if any, Governmental interference or action. In this crisis, after four years of depression, there is still so much uncertainty and confusion of thought and action as to cause many to wonder if the ordinary economic laws have entirely failed and if there can be any sustained revival in conditions in our time, and this notwithstanding Governmental action of the most unusual character.

Without being either blindly or foolishly optimistic, however, I am confident we should enter the new year in the spirit of hope and courage. Commodity prices have shown some advance from the low point; there are many indications of an improvement in business conditions; and what is more important still, a healthier psychology prevails among the people of our own and other nations. I view these facts as indicating that at least the retreat has ended, the lines are now being firmly held and the forces of humanity are being marshalled for a general advance.

Most Hopeful Sign

The most hopeful sign is the extent to which traditional ideas are being abandoned. Experimentation in the field of sociology and economics is being carried on to a degree never before witnessed. Nations organized under forms of government, ranging all the way from extreme socialism to the most powerful and autocratic dictatorships, are adopting new ideas. History is in the making on a grander scale than during the World War. That all these efforts should entirely fail is unthinkable. Our task and our duty is to exert our intelligence in order that Canada may take its place in the forward movement and not be the laggard among the nations. If we would play our part, our duty is clearly defined. This is no time to listen to those who say there can be no improvement or to those who would capitalize discontent for party or personal considerations. This is no time for petty or carping criticism or for appeal to prejudice, or to sectional or party bigotry. There is a clear call for an intelligent analysis of our problems and an equally clear call for constructive and forward-looking suggestions for the solution of those problems.

I have thought I could best serve the Convention if briefly and within the limits allotted me, I endeavored to outline my view of the immediate problems of Western Canada and my conception of certain policies which should be adopted for their solution, policies which I consider might well be promoted by the United Farmers of Alberta. Before doing so may I point out that there is a difference between the educational effort of any organization and the immediate legisla-

tive action which may be expected or anticipated. Educational effort can only be crystallized into legislative action when it has received the support of a sufficient proportion of the population. I am therefore confining my suggestions to ideas that may now find a reasonable acceptance and may therefore be translated into early action. I base my thinking on the following simple premises:

(1) That the West is part and parcel of a Dominion and that no action is practical or feasible that would isolate a Province or the Prairies from the other parts of Canada or comes in direct conflict with a superior legislative jurisdiction.

(2) That however we may boast of the Natural Resources of the West, these resources are only valuable to the extent that there are available markets, and we

must look beyond the confines of the Prairies for markets for the major part of our products.

(3) That in any consideration of our monetary problem our attention must be directed to the reasonable suitability of our money as a medium of exchange, not only for domestic purposes but also in the international field. No ultimate good can be accomplished and only harm result if our money as a medium of exchange becomes depreciated to the point that it ceases to function in the field of international exchange.

For example, after years of tremendous effort, Russia still finds that in exchanging its products for the necessary products of other countries it is reduced to the primitive method of barter. While such a sacrifice may be necessary to attain certain ideals, surely it is nevertheless true that if possible we should organize our own society along lines which will promote the freest interchange of our products with the products of other countries, without which we cannot maintain a reasonable standard of living.

Program of Concrete Measures

If we keep these ideas in mind and concentrate our attention and our efforts upon a program of definite and concrete measures possible of realization and necessary to improve conditions, I suggest that such a program may be outlined under a few general headings:

1. An increase in and subsequent stabilization of the price level.

The fact is generally accepted in Canada and needs no argumentative support, that there can be no substantial or sustained improvement in economic conditions in Canada until there has been a general improvement in the level of commodity prices, particularly agricultural products. The first great effort, therefore, in Canada as in other countries, must be directed to methods of increasing the price level and stabilizing that level to the extent possible.

In this connection, the difficulty of the task must be frankly admitted, as is evidenced by the fact that the efforts of the N.R.A. movement in the United States has not so far accomplished the wishes of its promoters, although it has succeeded in effecting a certain increase in the price level. Admitting freely, therefore, that there are many elements involved in the consideration of this problem, nevertheless it is generally recognized that the control of the volume of credit is an important factor in influencing the level of economic activity and therefore of prices, while the comparative value of national currency in relation to international exchange is another important factor. I would therefore suggest:

(a) **Central Bank:** The establishment of a central bank under national control. The arguments in favor of the establishment of such a bank are set out at length in the recent report of the Macmillan Commission. Briefly stated, such



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a bank by taking over the right of note issue and the gold reserves would become a dominant influence in determining the volume of credit necessary from time to time for our national needs, as distinguished from the ordinary commercial transactions of the chartered banks. These commercial transactions cease to be of vital concern if the primary control of the volume of credit becomes a matter of national policy through such a bank. Such a bank would also be a controlling influence over interest rates, and would, no doubt, bring about a policy of flexible rates instead of fixed and inflexible rates as at present.

(b) **A general reduction in interest rates:** The following extract appears in the report of the committee on monetary and financial questions to the Imperial Conference at Ottawa, 1932:

"In the monetary sphere the primary line of action towards a rise in prices should be the creation and maintenance, within the limits of sound finance, of such conditions as will assist in the revival of enterprise and trade. Among these conditions are low rates of interest and an abundance of short term money."

The lowering of interest rates on deposits would force money into more remunerative fields and therefore into greater use; while proper Dominion and Provincial legislation by way of a temporary general reduction of interest rates at least, would lower the overhead burden of governments and municipalities, as well as of private individuals.

(c) **A moderate policy of inflation:** Keeping in mind the necessity of maintaining the fullest use of our money from an international viewpoint as well as the domestic, I believe it is generally accepted that a moderate program of inflation could be put into effect in Canada. The deflation of our monetary standard to a definite percentage under the British pound sterling should enable us to compete more successfully with other wheat-growing countries in the sale of our principal commodity and assist in disposing of our present heavy wheat surplus. It would assist in the solution of the debt problem and, if accomplished by placing more money in circulation through the medium of a works program, should tend to stimulate consumption and therefore improve business conditions generally.

(d) **Provision for Short Term and Intermediate Credit.** While it is frequently said that the West is suffering from an excess of credits allowed in the past, still the fact remains that a large percentage of our farmers are no longer considered as satisfactory risks for Bank Credit, and annually the problem of obtaining such small amounts as are necessary for farm repairs, binder twine and other expenses incidental to putting in and taking off a crop, is becoming more difficult. At the same time, no provision exists for credits for the purchase of farm implements and livestock over a period of two or three years for repayment. An adequate organization for providing such credit is essential.

2. Markets and Marketing Measures.

Admittedly the major problem of Canada, viewed from the standpoint of immediate necessity, is the disposal of our present large surplus of wheat. Apart from the suggestion already made with reference to monetary policies, I believe it is becoming more and more generally accepted that the terms of the London Wheat Agreement can only be successfully implemented by the establishment

of a national marketing service. I therefore suggest:

(a) **A National Wheat Board,** or, in the alternative, a greater national control of our wheat marketing facilities.

Low as wheat prices have been, I have always been free to admit that the stabilization efforts of the Dominion Government during the past two or three years have resulted in higher prices being realized by our farmers for their wheat products than would otherwise have been obtained. I nevertheless firmly believe that the establishment of a National Wheat Board would be of greater advantage, both to the producer of wheat and to the nation at large.

I note in recent copies of some of our daily papers, statements by leading grain men that wheat prices are likely to strengthen. This is to be greatly desired, but unfortunately a large percentage of our farmers have already been forced by economic stress to dispose of their wheat, and I consider it a national tragedy, that increases in wheat prices should take place when such a large percentage of our most needy producers can obtain no benefit from such increase.

I feel that too much attention has been paid in other parts of Canada to the experience of the Wheat Pools in 1929 and 1930, and that the merits or demerits of the proposal for a National Wheat Board should not be measured by those experiences. The establishment of such a Board and the payment of interim payments, with the final distribution of price when the wheat has been sold, would, from the standpoint of national credit, be better than the financial involvement of the Dominion in its stabilization efforts of the past two years.

(b) **Greater sales effort in disposing of our wheat.** I believe it can be safely argued that the decreasing demand for Canadian hard wheat may be attributed to the fact that, because of price levels over a term of years, consumers of bread and wheat products in consuming countries, have become accustomed to lower standards of bread and wheat products manufactured from lower grades of wheat, and that an effective sales campaign could be launched with a view to demonstrating to such consumers the fact that better bread can be manufactured at approximately the same cost from our Canadian hard wheat, and thus increase the demand. A National Wheat Board could conduct such a campaign with good results.

(c) **A marketing board for livestock and dairy products.** Another matter of great importance is the necessity for finding markets for our livestock and dairy products, and working towards a higher price level. Much of our rural discontent is no doubt attributable to the fact that in addition to the low price received for wheat products, equally low prices obtain for livestock and dairy products. As only a proportion of these products find their way to the export market, it is possible to formulate plans for increasing the domestic price, which could not successfully be applied to wheat. The suggestion has been made on numerous occasions during the past three years that such a marketing board would be established and would function along the lines of the Patterson scheme in Australia. I think there should be definite insistence that this board be established without further delay.

3. **Unemployment relief and relief to needy farmers.**

It is to be assumed that any policies put into effect in Canada to improve

conditions will take time to achieve any substantial results. There is, therefore, the immediate problem of providing for the necessities of the unemployed in our urban centres as well as needy farmers in the rural areas. If it can be assumed that there are now evidences of a slow but gradual improvement in basic conditions, then it would seem clear that this improvement may be considerably accelerated by adequate relief measures.

The Government of this Province has for some time been suggesting the inauguration of a definite works program both for urban centres and for rural relief. While various plans have been suggested for financing such a program, we believe that it should be financed first by the issuance of additional currency in Canada, and it is now generally accepted that this can be done to a substantial extent by lowering the percentage of the gold reserve behind our currency. I have suggested, however, that any such program should be one spread over a period of three or four years, rather than that a very large program should be designed for one year only, or one which for financial reasons may not be sustained. I suggest, therefore, that the influence of such bodies as this Convention should be directed towards a smaller annual program but one extending over a period of years, rather than a large program for one year only. I also suggest that the influence of this Convention should be directed to financing such a program by the issue of additional currency.

4. Debt Adjustment.

From correspondence reaching my office, I am convinced that this is becoming more and more a very acute problem in this Province. As a Government, we have always considered there were two methods of approach:

(a) The primary remedial measure of protecting debtors from the arbitrary, unreasonable attitude of certain creditors. This has been the function of the Debt Adjustment Acts of the past few years. The present Debt Adjustment Act in this Province has now been in operation for a year; and, while there will always be some dissatisfaction with the results of such legislation, both on the part of individual debtors as well as individual creditors, the statistics of the board will show that it has been of real service in protecting producers of agricultural products from the arbitrary action of creditors.

(b) The weakness of the present debt adjustment legislation is that it has not been effective in reducing debts in meritorious cases. Two considerations are involved in the problem of debt reduction. First, that such reductions can be negotiated most effectively by the debtor who has a certain amount of money with which to effect an adjustment. Debt reduction will proceed more rapidly in this Province when a higher level of commodity prices has been reached. Secondly, the stumbling block to effective legislation along this line has arisen from the divided jurisdiction of the Dominion and Province, by reason of the fact that exclusive legislative jurisdiction with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency rests with the Dominion. The Government of this Province has suggested to the Dominion Government that it should meet this problem by inserting a section in the Bankruptcy Act of Canada to provide for the establishment of conciliation courts empowered to work out agreements between bona fide applicants and their creditors on the basis that after such

(Continued on page 19)

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION

Getting Down to Fundamentals

(The following radio talk is printed at the request of the Alberta Wheat Pool Delegates.)

The Alberta wheat crop for this year has been provisionally estimated by the Federal Bureau of Statistics at a little under a hundred million bushels and subsequently by private estimators at as much as fifteen million bushels below the government figure. This is the smallest wheat crop this Province has raised in a number of years. If the figure of 93 million bushels can be accepted as reliable, it is the lowest volume of wheat produced by Alberta since 1924.

A small crop of wheat means limited handlings for elevators and naturally causes concern for the various organizations engaged in the grain elevator business. There are 1765 country elevators in the Province. Of this number 440—approximately one-quarter—are Alberta Pool elevators, giving this organization the leading position in that respect. The immediate concern of the management of Alberta Pool elevators, of the board of directors, the delegate body, the officials in charge and, pre-eminently, of the thousands of grain grower members, and thousands of other grain growers who are sympathetically interested, is to keep this comprehensive elevator system running effectively and efficiently and for the distinct purposes for which it was built. To do so large handlings and generous support by the growers of grain are required.

Plans of Originators

The builders of Alberta Pool elevators, the farm men and women who put their money and their time and energy into the project, had distinct ideas before them. They wanted a co-operative concern, first and foremost; an elevator company operating on the basis of a utility like the post office, the schools, some of the big mutual insurance companies, and other enterprises like the Ontario Hydro concern. They did not want capitalists from here, there and everywhere putting their money into the enterprise with the hope of eventually extracting large profits or building up for themselves an extremely valuable asset. These farm men and women wanted an elevator system built on the foundations of co-operation as established imperishably by the pioneers of the movement; with well-defined motives and policies, and with the hope of establishing on Alberta soil an institution that would be of lasting value to the grain growers of this Province.

Democratic Control

To insure the carrying out of co-operative practices and ideals the founders of Alberta Pool elevators decided upon a democratic form of control. They concluded the safest place to vest the control power was in the hands of the grain growers themselves. Now thousands of grain growers cannot run an elevator system. They cannot as a body even formulate definite policies, because the number is too large and their places of residence too scattered. So it was decided to elect representatives from this large body of farmers to form the delegate body, seventy in number. Virtually all of these seventy delegates are working farmers. They have their own interests and activities to attend to. They could not very well leave their work once a month, or even once every two months, to travel to a central point to attend meetings. So they delegated certain powers to a smaller body, the board of

directors, seven in number, whom they elect once a year. But the delegates themselves meet in convention at least once every year to hear the annual reports, enquire into the affairs of the Pool organization and formulate broad policies of operation. This is the basis of the democratic, grower-control principle upon which the Alberta Wheat Pool and Alberta Pool elevators are organized and operated.

Full Publicity

Full publicity was another objective of the founders of the Pool elevator system. They did not want the usual cut-and-dried annual meetings with the customary policy of giving out a minimum of information as to what was actually going on. They wanted their representatives to have the privilege of delving into any matter, asking any question, and getting a full and ample reply. They wanted their elected delegates to have the privilege of obtaining all the information they required in order that the membership might be kept fully informed.

The builders of the Alberta Pool elevator system wanted the organization to be operated in an efficient and equitable manner, with records of operation available to the members through the delegates. Their hope was that such an institution, founded on such assured principles, would have an immediate and lasting appeal to the great majority of grain growers; that volume in deliveries would make up for possible deficiencies in other fields of earnings, and that the memory of past grievances would be a constant incentive towards the perpetuation of a co-operative system of grain handling.

On such a basis was the extensive Alberta Pool system of elevators built and on the exact ideas of its builders is the present request for farmer support extended. No elevator system anywhere is operated on a fairer basis and no capitalistic elevator company for which records are available has approached it in economy of operation or general efficiency. Each year the statistical story of its operations has been open to its patrons and also, to a considerable extent, to all who care to read. Even the antagonistic *Financial Post* had to openly admit "the very complete accounts that the Alberta Pool has made public, and the manner of their presentation make examination of the situation easy."

Financial Trouble General

It is true that the Pool elevator system has been burdened with the guarantee to the Provincial Government of the 1929 Pool overpayment. But even with this added load the system has steadily made progress in the worst years the country has ever known. The conditions of the past four years have provided a veritable nightmare for business generally and boisterous financial seas have wrecked many a great corporation, some of them managed by men who were considered to be the world's foremost business executives. One of Quebec's great industries, with a history extending over 114 years, is now in the throes of a loss of something like forty million dollars through the writing off of that amount from its capital structure. Only a short time ago the Canadian Pacific Railway, one of the world's greatest transportation

systems, was given a government guarantee to the extent of sixty million dollars. The Wheat Pools are not the only organization to suffer, nor to receive Government guarantees.

Of course there are some former adherents who are discouraged and have quit patronizing the Pool elevator organization. Some cannot see why the savings each year are not what they used to be. Many have forgotten conditions as they used to be when co-operative organizations were in their infancy. They fail to recall what brought their organizations into being. One test of a co-operative, it seems, comes after the flagrant abuses that used to exist have been corrected. The challenge can then be met only by hammering away with the elementary yet vital facts that growers, left to themselves, are prone to forget. Either their support of co-operatives must be continued or they will see the day of wide margins return again. A good memory usually distinguishes the good co-operator.

The Present Issue

The issue today before every grain grower in easy distance of a Pool elevator is: Whether this co-operative system of elevators is worth retaining for the prairie farmer or not? If it is you can help to keep and strengthen the system still further by making use of it—by bringing in your grain. Nothing can prevent the Pool elevator organization going forward to much greater success if the farmer will realize that every bushel he puts in a Pool elevator is helping to build up an institution established to fight his own battles. Success depends on you. You own the elevators. You own the grain. Grain is our only ammunition. There is no more unanswerable way of proclaiming to all Canada the prairie farmers' determination to stand together and fight their way out of their present difficulties than by deliveries of bushels, wagon-loads and car-loads of grain to Pool elevators.

It is an ambition to make Alberta Pool elevators respected and trusted by all grain growers, its operations an open book to its patrons and its standing built on widespread confidence. In its broad sense, confidence is the foundation of all human relationships which possess the quality of endurance. The growth and life of any institution depends on the confidence it inspires and commands and can hold.

Hope for the Future

The greater the stress of circumstance the greater the need of confidence. It is when the souls of men are tried that they need the sustenance of faith. Faith in themselves, faith in the future, faith in their own capacity to suffer and survive, faith in their ability to overcome adversity. Confidence and courage should walk hand in hand. But too often this is not the case. Complaint too often takes the place of courage. Confidence too often is overcome by the doubt which leads to despair.

To every farmer interested in this movement I say unequivocally that there is every ground for hopefulness that the organization will overcome all obstacles and become a valuable and useful property, operated on the foundation ideas of its founders. Of course such a premise depends entirely on the attitude taken by the grain growers in delivering their grain.

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL SECTION FEDERAL WHEAT BOARD PRO AND CON

The Dominion Government has been requested to put a wheat board in operation by the various farm organizations in Western Canada. In fact in not one recorded instance where the subject has been discussed by a group of farmers has there been a preponderance of opinion in opposition to the proposal. Irrespective of politics, locality, or condition of life the demand among the grain growers throughout the length and breadth of the Prairie Provinces has been for a Federal wheat board.

This movement has met the combined opposition of the grain trade, who base their cause on the following:

Prospect of a general improvement which may restore more normal conditions.

The suggestion that the Dominion Government through the activities of John I. McFarland and the Canadian Wheat Pool has done everything that a wheat board could do towards stabilizing the market.

The experience of the Wheat Pools in 1929-30, when losses were incurred.

The danger of centralized control.

Premier Brownlee's View

Premier John E. Brownlee, of Alberta, who has been a leader in the move for a wheat board, has pointed out that with improving conditions a wheat board could be of immense value to all the grain growers, because it could pay them all the money received for their grain over the year.

That the Federal Government is and has been taking the responsibilities of a wheat board without being in a position to reap the full benefits and escape losses.

By making an initial payment and subsequent interim payments on wheat received a farm board would relieve the Government of the tremendous financial responsibility which the present method of Government assistance entails.

That the quota system to which Canada is committed through the international wheat agreement can best be carried out through a wheat board.

That too much attention has been paid in other parts of Canada to the experience of the Wheat Pools in 1929-30 and that the merits or demerits of the proposals for a national wheat board should not be measured by these experiences.

PREMIER BROWNLEE'S MESSAGE

(Continued from page 17)

agreement has been filed with the clerk of the court and payment of the agreed amount has been made by the debtor, he becomes discharged from all liabilities, whether or not a certain percentage of creditors have agreed to the adjustment. The Provincial Government contemplates increasing its debt adjustment services by appointing debt adjustment officers throughout the Province who could act as the conciliation courts under any such legislation passed by the Dominion. These officers, upon being clothed with the authority of both Province and Dominion, would be fully equipped to deal efficiently with applications received.

5. Tax Enforcement: Tax Consolidation.

In times of stress and difficulty the problem of incidence and payment of taxes becomes one of widespread interest, while the extent to which taxes fall in arrears is an extremely difficult one. Without revenue Governments must cease to

function. It may be an unpleasant thing to say, but it cannot be said too plainly, that services cannot be carried on without revenue—and no Government can continue to borrow to provide such services and neither can money be printed for this purpose by a Provincial Government. In a day of falling revenues the problem becomes acute. It is the duty of a Government to closely examine the incidence of taxation to make sure it is just and equitable and observes sufficiently the principle of ability to pay. This is being done by my associates. The Tax Consolidation Act of the last session has functioned satisfactorily in a large section of the Province. The date of payment has been extended. The Government fully recognizes that this legislation must again be reviewed in the light of the results to date, in order to ensure reasonable protection alike to those who have paid and those who by reason of conditions beyond their control have found it absolutely impossible to pay.

6. Corporations and Corporation Supervision.

We have not fully learned the lessons of the experience of the past four years, if we have not realized the extent to which the depression was aggravated by the results of unwise and unregulated stock promotions and stock re-organizations. It is essential that reasonable precautions be taken to prevent a recurrence of many of the practices of 1928 and 1929. I am hopeful that the present Dominion and Provincial Conference will result in legislation that will provide some regulatory body to ensure that the public will be protected against unwise and fraudulent promotions and will make impossible the practice of splitting shares to the extent to which it has heretofore prevailed and stop the watering of stock.

In conclusion, may I say that there is no magic road to recovery. The adoption of some or all the suggestions I have made will improve conditions, but the recovery may be slow. I cannot praise too highly the courage and fortitude shown by our people or the spirit of goodwill that still prevails. It can only be attributed in large measure to the counsel and advice of organizations such as this, working in the midst of our people. The time for supreme effort is here. May I again sound the call for united effort. A united people, taking counsel together, with a constantly forward outlook, will make the quickest recovery and will demonstrate to the world that even in periods of greatest difficulty Democracy has not failed.

Shipments of Hides

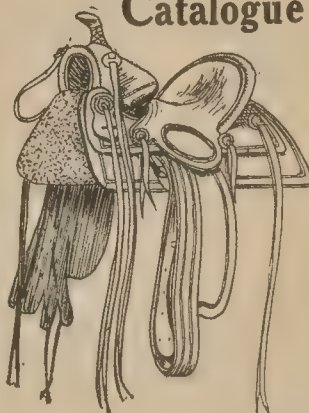
Shipments of hides for sale to tanneries, or for custom tanning, should be made up to 150 lbs. or more, as there is a minimum freight charge for 150 lbs. In the case of several farmers pooling their hides to make up a shipment of this size, it is suggested that a note should be made of the number of hides and weights of each man's part of the pooled shipment.

Social Credit Secretariat

We have received a letter from the Social Credit Secretariat to the effect that enquiries and communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Social Credit Secretariat, 8/9 Essex Street, Strand, W. C. 2, London, England. This body is engaged in propagating the Douglas Social Credit proposals and Major Douglas is chairman.

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United Farm Women of Alberta in Annual Convention

Great Progress Made in Past Year—Convention Gives Complete Endorsement to C.C.F. as "Canada's Way Out of the Present Tragic Situation."

By F. ALICE HUGHES, Secretary, U.F.W.A.

With one hundred and two delegates in attendance and a great number of visitors, the Twentieth Annual Convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta opened in the McDougall United Church, Edmonton, Tuesday afternoon, January 16th, at 2 o'clock, with Mrs. R. Price of Stettler, the President, presiding. Throughout the four days of the Convention, unusually fine weather prevailed. After the singing of "O Canada!", an invocation prayer was offered by the pastor of the church, Rev. G. H. Villett.

In the absence of the Premier from the Province, the Attorney General, Hon. J. F. Lymburn, brought greetings from the Government. Referring to recent press criticism, he spoke strongly in defence of the U.F.A. Government, and said that according to *The Financial Post*, Alberta has the best financial standing of the four Prairie Provinces in the markets of the world.

Mr. Lymburn Brings Greetings

Mr. Lymburn pointed out that as banking and interest, bankruptcy and insolvency, trade and commerce come into the Dominion field of control under the B.N.A. Act, little is left for the Province except to "keep the home fires burning" and find means to carry on its services from day to day. That Alberta has performed this duty satisfactorily, Mr. Lymburn argued at some length, quoting figures to prove his point. Alberta is the only Western Province that never has asked or been granted guarantees for general purposes, he declared. "All monies received have been used for two purposes, either for extraordinary relief expenditures or for the refunding of debt." The total amount received by Alberta is \$14,000,000 of which \$6,000,000 is the Dominion's share in relief works and \$8,000,000 of which Alberta will repay. Against this, Saskatchewan has received a total of \$36,000,000, Manitoba \$33,000,000, and British Columbia, \$17,000,000.

Mr. Lymburn declared he had every reason to look to the future with faith and courage, both because this country is able to produce what humanity needs to live, and also the kind of men and women the world needs to go forward.

"If the women of the world decide to give spiritual values their proper emphasis," he said, "if the women of the world were to decide there would be no more war, we might have some prospect of world peace and progress."

Appointment of Convention committees and of chairmen to relieve the president from presiding at all times were routine business of the opening session.

President's Address

In her presidential address, Mrs. Price referred to the affiliation with the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation voted for by the Convention last year and her own attendance at the C.C.F. convention at Regina. "We women," she said, "are especially interested in the arts which deal with socialized health services, external relations, freedom and

social justice." Referring to the C.C.F. policies, Mrs. Price expressed the opinion that they were only those for which the U.F.W.A. had stood for years, in fact, she said, the U.F.W.A. platform is the more radical of the two.

Mrs. Price paid tribute to Miss Frances Bateman, formerly secretary of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., whose death occurred last February. "Capable, efficient to the highest degree, loyal and faithful, our organization suffered a severe loss and we who knew her loved her dearly and record our sorrow at her passing."

Mrs. Price said in conclusion: "I trust the year we have entered will prove of greater value to each one of us than has any previous year. The challenge of the time is very great. We are each one needed. What is your answer to be?"

At this time, three former presidents of the United Farm Women of Alberta, Mrs. Sears, Mrs. Gunn, and Mrs. Warr, were invited to the platform and were given a warm reception.

Disarmament Conference

As the nations of Europe reassemble at Geneva to discuss world problems of peace and disarmament, a resolution bearing the best wishes of the United Farm Women of Alberta for a successful conference, hearty endorsement of the stand taken by Right Hon. Arthur Henderson on disarmament and a hope that he will "continue his good work," is being cabled to Mr. Henderson. Without a dissenting vote the farm women of Alberta adopted the resolution at the close of a report submitted by Mrs. W.

D. MacNaughton of Ranfurly, convener of peace, and an address by Donald Cameron, Jr., on "International Armaments."

Presenting a comprehensive review of events of the past year relating to disarmament and world peace, Mrs. MacNaughton said, "The outstanding question at the present moment undoubtedly is the status of the League of Nations." She believed that the League still is a potent factor for world peace and a forceful agent in settling international disputes in spite of disappointments felt by its supporters during the past twelve months. She appealed to every woman to join the League of Nations society and to throw her influence practically and spiritually into the cause of peace.

Nationalization of Arms

Mr. Cameron, who spoke instead of E. A. Corbett, of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, who was unable to attend, drew a graphic picture of possibilities of another war. "The thing we should do is control and limit the manufacture of armaments by private firms," he said, "or nationalize arms entirely. Personally I am convinced that nationalization of arms is the only safe, sane way to control war. Sweden, that progressive country which has led the way in so many modern movements, already has taken steps to do this."

A very successful U.F.W.A. banquet was held at Hudson's Bay under the convener'ship of Mrs. Zipperer and Mrs. MacLeod.

The report from the Provincial Government on the U.F.W.A. resolutions passed at the 1933 convention concluded the session.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSIONS

Reports of the fifteen Directors presented on Wednesday morning told of conferences, constituency meetings, and organization work carried on in this Province-wide body. Curiously similar were these stories of co-operation between members and district organizations, and loyalty to its ideals were outlined by several speakers. Uplifted hope and courage were marked throughout the reports.

The Provincial Secretary's report showed that in both membership and the number of new Locals the U.F.W.A. for 1933 showed an increase. At December 31st, there were 207 U.F.W.A. Locals with a total membership of 2,592. Altogether 73 joint U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals reported, and the number of women in the joint Locals numbered 292, making a total U.F.W.A. membership for 1933 of 2,884.

Mrs. Price Unanimously Re-elected

By unanimous vote and amid enthusiastic applause, Mrs. R. Price of Stettler, was elected President for the second consecutive term.

In presenting her report as convener of home economics, Mrs. Agnes E. Postans said, "It is no longer true that woman's place is only in the home, for

President



MRS. R. PRICE

First Vice-President



MRS. WINIFRED ROSS

part of womanhood, the reduction of maternal morality and attention to public health, and that spiritual aid which every homemaker can contribute to the larger community in which she lives.

Co-operative Effort

Mrs. E. B. Lewis, convener of co-operative effort, presented a brief report packed with information about the marketing of butter, milk, cream and eggs. With reference to a matter of vital interest to the farm women who produce eggs for market, which recurs at each successive convention, Mrs. Lewis said: "There has been in the past some demand for a system of egg grading whereby eggs will be bought by weight. Let me say once again that all eggs are graded according to weight as well as other qualifications. The inspection and Sales Act of Canada provides that a standard dozen weighs one and a half pounds. I expect this is for export. And so in reality graded eggs are sold by weight. It seems to me that the greatest loss to producers occurs in selling our eggs ungraded in small quantities at local stores and the only way this can be overcome is to ship direct to a candling and grading station, or get local dealers to comply with the regulations by using the system outlined by the pool, which can be had for the asking."

Miss Sheila Marryat, secretary of the radio branch, Department of Extension, University of Alberta, gave an interesting description of her visit to Broadcasting House, the centre from which emanates the British Broadcasting company's work in London.

these are times of stress and as always women must get beyond their particular home interests and problems to help their men folk in the world of activities." She dealt at some length with the problems in which the home woman should interest herself outside of her immediate sphere, citing the alleviation of unemployment, a united effort for peace on the

Second Vice-President



MRS. F. J. MALLOY

Social Service

Mrs. Winifred Ross of Millet, Convener on Social Service, began her address in the afternoon with an apt quotation from Edward T. Devine, "Social economics may be described as community housekeeping. Social work, to follow the analogy, is its salvage and repair service." In its narrower and more

Board of Directors of the U.F.W.A. for 1934



Front Row, Left to Right—Mrs. W. D. MacNaughton (Vegreville); Mrs. E. H. Ethridge (Jasper-Edson); Mrs. G. Dieffenbaugh (Athabasca).
Middle Row, Left to Right—Mrs. Ray Carter (Wetaskiwin); Mrs. Agnes E. Postans (Battle River); Mrs. F. J. Malloy (2nd Vice-President); Mrs. R. Price (President); Mrs. Winifred Ross (1st Vice-President); Miss F. Alice Hughes (Secretary); Mrs. George Banner (Acadia).
Back Row, Left to Right—Mrs. J. L. Zipperer (Camrose); Mrs. J. W. Hodgson (Bow River); Mrs. R. R. McBride (Macleod); Mrs. S. J. Bentley (East and West Edmonton); Mrs. J. B. Learned (Red Deer); Mrs. C. Stong (Peace River); Miss Molly Coupland (Lethbridge); Mrs. H. C. McDaniel (Medicine Hat).

familiar expression, social economics becomes social welfare and its first object is the care of those who through misfortune or fault are not able under existing conditions to realize a normal life for themselves, or who hinder others from realizing it. Its second object is the improvement of conditions which are a menace to individual welfare, which tend to increase the number of dependents and interfere with the progress and best interests of all of the people. Public health is one of the important manifestations of these objectives. Mrs. Ross concluded by saying, "I could go on painting the dark picture, but you all know the conditions. What are we going to do about it? Are we going to throw ourselves heart and soul into a movement to replace a social system under which these conditions exist by a new social order?"

Declaring that when the existing capitalistic system was inaugurated scarcity of commodities made production the principal economic problem, while today with plenty produced it has become one of distribution, Miss Margaret Crang, Edmonton's youthful alderman, dealt with "Economic Theories—New and Old." "Interdependence today makes the group more important than the individual," said Miss Crang.

"The task before us is establishment of a new social order which will enable us to enjoy the wealth that is Canada's, that we may add comfort and leisure to our lives, enrich ourselves intellectually and spiritually in a manner that no previous age could have found possible," declared Mrs. F. J. Malloy of Warner, Convener on Political Economy, in a well prepared address. "That is the only concern of the Canadian citizen," she said.

Endorse C.C.F.

Complete endorsement of the C.C.F. policies was voted by the United Farm Women following this session devoted to discussion, reports and addresses on political economy, at which Robert Gardiner, M.P., president of the U.F.A., spoke on the C.C.F. program. The resolution adopted with not more than two dissenting votes, read:

"Whereas all conferences, both national and international, also the capitalistic system to which present powers adhere, have failed; therefore, be it resolved that we endorse the policy of the C.C.F. as Canada's way out of the present tragic situation."

Mr. Gardiner outlined means by which the machinery of production could be taken over with fair compensation, pointing out that what he was describing were his own personal ideas of the manner in which the C.C.F. would proceed to put its policies into effect.

During the early part of the afternoon, brief addresses were made by the four candidates for the U.F.A. Presidency, and later the vote was taken. The U.F.W.A. Convention also participated in the election of the Vice-President.

THURSDAY'S SESSIONS

Education occupied the attention of the United Farm Women of Alberta early in Thursday's session. Hon. Perren Baker, minister of Education, was on the platform to take part in the discussions and answer questions.

Dr. H. C. Newland, Edmonton High School Inspector, addressed the gathering, and Mrs. J. L. Zipperer, Convener of Education, presented her report on the year's study of education. "Women have achieved more in the last three decades

than they have achieved since the time of Plato, and once they had achieved economic freedom, they could achieve social freedom," said Dr. Newland in addressing the convention on "Education for Democracy." Fascism he described as the greatest enemy of democracy.

Bringing Beauty to Alberta Farms

A heart warming story of women eager to bring beauty into the busy life of an Alberta farm was told by Mrs. C. Stong, Convener of Beautification and Horticulture. It was a recital of efforts to grow flowers, fruit trees, shrubbery and small fruits in various parts of Alberta and of letters sent to the convener containing snapshots of a beautiful rock garden in the south, a small fruit orchard in the north, or an arrangement of shrubbery to beautify a small home on wind-swept prairies.

The winners of the Planted Beauty Spot, Rock Garden and Pool contests were announced as follows: First contest—Mrs. Jas. Anderson, Veteran; Mrs. A. J. Clayton, Vulcan. Second contest—Mrs. W. H. McLaughlin, Hualta; M. N. Croy, Hughenden.

Report on Education

The report of Mrs. J. L. Zipperer, convener of Education, showed that last year over 800 pupils took correspondence courses provided by the Department of Education. The total enrolment since the inauguration of this work, said Mrs. Zipperer, is now well over three thousand pupils. For some time there has been a demand for the inauguration of correspondence courses in the high school subjects and in response to this demand the Department of Education included this service at the beginning of September, 1933. The Minister of Education regretted that the Department could not offer this as a free service. As the next best alternative the courses are being furnished at actual cost. The response indicates that there was a real need, as at the present time there are three hundred and fifty students enrolled, taking courses in 989 units.

Unanimous endorsement of a resolution asking the Dominion Government to "conduct a thorough probe into present existing conditions prevailing in our penitentiaries, with a view toward limiting the disciplinary authority of the warden and the setting up of an advisory board with full power to legislate on such matters, such board to be composed of men and women from various professions," followed the reading of the report on legislation by Mrs. H. B. MacLeod of High River, the convener. Mrs. MacLeod referred at length to the Scandinavian countries, and particularly to Sweden, where she said they had achieved a planned economy and a managed currency such as the C.C.F. is ardently advocating in Canada.

"Ethical Implications of the C.C.F."

"The Ethical Implications of the C.C.F.," was the subject of the address of Wm. Irvine, M.P. Mr. Irvine took as his text Christ's words, "I have come that ye may have life and have it more abundantly," and declared therefore that anything that "hurts life" is unethical and wrong. The capitalistic system hurts life and therefore is wrong, he said. "Remove the fear of want from a nation and you make it possible for it to be ethical. The C.C.F. recognizes that we are on the threshold of abundance and proposes to plan existence so that people will have time to live instead of merely fighting to keep alive." Human values, human interest and human happiness first, instead of a country governed by

profit-lust is the goal of the C.C.F., concluded Mr. Irvine. He urged women to stress its ethical appeal, for, he said, "great minds live long but great hearts are eternal."

Vice-Presidents Elected

A resolution containing notice of an amendment to the constitution which provides that any bona fide member of the association may be eligible for office whether she is a Convention delegate or not, was passed unanimously. It was also agreed that the Vice-presidents be known as "First" and "Second." Mrs. Winifred Ross of Millet was elected First Vice-president by acclamation, and Mrs. F. J. Malloy of Warner, was elected Second Vice-president.

Sterilization of mentally unfit outside of institutions, medical health certificates before marriage and the establishment of Maternal Health Clinics were advocated by Mrs. Mary Banner of Dowling, Convener of Health. Although the nursing service has been curtailed, splendid work is being done in the north. Thirty-two centres were visited by baby clinics, where 748 pre-school children were examined. Dr. Heacock conducted a short itinerary of dental work. Pre- and post-natal letters were distributed to expectant mothers. Full time health units at Red Deer and High River with examination of school children, baby and pre-school clinics, association immunization and sanitary inspection are working most successfully. Covering eight municipalities of 1,700 miles with a population of 18,719, the Red Deer unit offers as well health education and a monthly health bulletin. Hon. Geo. Hoadley, Minister of Health, was on the platform to take part in discussions, and Dr. Follinsbee Newell was introduced.

Miss Kate Brighty, superintendent of Provincial health nurses, gave a delightful and rambling account of her visit to Europe last summer, when she attended the International Congress of Nurses. Canadian nurses need have no fear of suffering by comparison with their European confreres, she said. She expressed her appreciation of the interest taken by the I.O.D.E., the W.I., and the U.F.W.A. in helping destitute expectant mothers.

"State Medicine" was the subject of the address by Hon. Irene Parlyby, M.L.A. Mrs. Parlyby referred to the Committee of members of the Legislature, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Health, that has been trying to work out a plan for medical and allied services that would be practicable, financially possible, and would so distribute the burden of paying for these services that everyone in the Province might benefit from them. The difficulties in the way are many, said Mrs. Parlyby. The conclusions of the progress report made in 1933 were that adequate medical and health services for all the people of Alberta could best be secured through some form of contributory health insurance and that any such scheme to be successful must be compulsory. At the coming session of the Legislature the final report will be presented.

Fraternal delegates brought greetings from various other organizations. Mrs. J. P. Ferguson, Provincial President of the Alberta Women's Institutes; Rev. Canon Clough representing the Alberta division and the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Red Cross society; Mrs. A. Farmilo on behalf of the Women's Labor League of Edmonton, and Miss Teskey, of the Alberta Teachers' Alliance, all spoke. Letters of greeting from Mrs.

Harold Riley on behalf of the Provincial Executive of the Local Council of Women, and of the Calgary Council of Child Welfare, were read, Mrs. Riley being unable to be present.

The election of directors concluded the afternoon's program.

FRIDAY'S SESSIONS

Stressing of spiritual values is outstanding in the education of children and adults in the Scandinavian countries, of which Mr. Donald Cameron told in an interesting manner in his address on "Adult Education in Scandinavia." Eighty thousand young people are enrolled in study groups.

Faced with responsibilities greater than those of any preceding generation in the history of Canada, the young people of the Junior U.F.A. are meeting conditions squarely and swinging into line behind their seniors in an effort to bring about a new social order. This was the content of the arresting report of Wilfred Hoppins, young president of the Junior organization, who gave a thoughtful address during the Junior hour. Miss Margaret Wight, Junior U.F.A. Vice-President, also addressed the gathering, and Mrs. R. Price, Convener of Young People's Work. 1933 saw the largest Junior U.F.A. membership since it was organized in 1919.

Nursing conditions in Canada were outlined by Miss I. Munro, superintendent of the Royal Alexandra hospital nursing school, in a brief outline of the Weir report.

Problems being faced by Saskatchewan farm women were brought to light by Mrs. Sophia Dixon of Unity, President of the Women's Section of the United Farmers of Saskatchewan.

Corsage bouquets were presented from the organization to Mrs. Price, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Malloy and Miss Hughes.

Other fraternal delegates included Miss Jessie F. Montgomery, Librarian of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, and Miss Amy Roe, assistant Editor of *The Country Guide*, who also brought greetings from the Women's Section of the United Farmers of Manitoba.

An impromptu concert, which proved most successful, was preceded by a very interesting half hour address on "Dramatics" by Mrs. N. W. Haynes, of the Department of Extension, University of Alberta. Those taking part in the concert were Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Eliason, Miss Wight, Miss Ellston, Miss Black.

A hearty vote of appreciation was passed unanimously to Mrs. Hepburn, Mr. Taylor and pupils, Miss Baker, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Patterson and their respective accompanists, Dr. Fallonsbee Newell, the members of the cabinet, Mrs. Conquest and the Red Cross for the nursery, the minister and officials of the church, Hudson's Bay Executive and staff, and all others who have contributed in any way to the success of this convention.

After the singing of "God Save the King" the Convention adjourned.

Great Increase in Membership

It was reported to the U.F.W.A. Convention that in the 1933 constituency membership contest Acadia showed the greatest increase in membership and Macleod came second. Ribbons will be awarded to Mrs. Mary Banner, Director of Acadia constituency, and to Mrs. H. B. MacLeod, Director of Macleod constituency.



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President of Farm Women's Organization Issues Rousing Call to Action—Creation of Co-operative Commonwealth Urgent Task—"If You Refuse to Help, Do Get Out of the Way and Do Not Hinder."

At the close of a comprehensive survey of the work of the U.F.W.A. during the past year, of farm conditions and of national and world problems, Mrs. R. Price, in her address to the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. on January 16th, made a powerful appeal for vigorous action to bring to realization the aim of our movement—the establishment of the Co-operative Commonwealth, and called upon all those who refuse to help, at least to "get out of the way and not hinder."

Mrs. Price in opening her address brought greetings from the women of the organization and expressed the wish that the Convention would mark the beginning of an era of greater progress in thought and achievement than had been known heretofore.

Increased Membership

It was gratifying that despite the calamities of the past year, there had been a great increase in membership—in the women's Locals amounting to nearly a thousand. She pointed out that women had not yet learned to take advantage of the facilities for membership building through the Central U.F.A. Co-operative as did the men, also that joint Locals, though they might be organized by a U.F.W.A. Director, went to the credit of the U.F.A.

Paying a tribute to the late Miss Bateman, Mrs. Price said she had found it difficult to summon courage to carry on without this friend of fourteen years, who was courteous, efficient and faithful to the highest degree, and never forgot the little things.

The President surveyed briefly the progress made by the U.F.W.A. from its beginnings, and expressed the belief that the organization of today would bring to their great responsibilities the same loyal, sane, determined strength, as had characterized the organization in the past.

Mrs. Price continued:

The Women's Conferences, arranged by the U.F.W.A. directors, in their various constituencies have this year grown to be large rallies quite on a par in educational and social value with the Constituency Conventions. In former years the audiences were composed chiefly of women. Now, whether because of beautiful handicraft exhibits, the varied programs, or the excellent banquets served by the women, we find many men in attendance.

The Farm Women's Rest Week also continues to be a source of pleasure, rest and education combined. Our thanks are due the Minister of Agriculture and the staff of the Olds School of Agriculture for a most successful week again last year.

The Junior Branch

I should like to call your attention to what I consider the most important part of our organization—the Junior U.F.A. The Juniors have forged ahead by leaps and bounds. Thirty-six new Locals and considerable increase in membership is an enviable record for this year.

The older members of our movement

are dropping out here and there. The Master Reaper has gathered from many localities in these trying years and if we are to keep our activities at present strength or exceed the strength of today, we must train our farm youth in the philosophy of the U.F.A. It may be that many of the Juniors are alive to the signs of the times to an even greater degree than are many of the older folk. At the Junior Conference held last summer at the University I heard disappointment expressed by some of the young men delegates, that speakers had not thought it necessary, or wise perhaps, to include in any address, mention of a new social order. Is there any significance in such remarks? I leave that to your judgment.

Attending a meeting of the Junior Board, I listened with great interest to the discussion of two "Peace" resolutions, which were carried by the Board, and also by the Juniors in their business session which followed. One resolution protested the manufacture of arms for private profit, and the other acclaimed arbitration and not war as the better way for nations to settle disputes.

Armaments and Peril of War

(Referring to the Disarmament Conference, about to be re-convened, Mrs. Price said that the time had not come to throw up our hands and say: "What's the use?" She quoted G. D. H. Cole to the effect that blame for failure of achievement to date could not be passed over by Britain to other nations, as a careful examination of the real situation did not bear out the contention that Britain was ahead of other nations in this matter.

Cases before the courts of the United States, where students were expelled from universities because they refused to train with the Reserve Officers Training Corps, which was compulsory in some universities, were referred to by Mrs. Price. She stressed the importance of an anti-war convention recently held at New York University, attended by two hundred delegates, who passed, almost unanimously, the following resolution, very like the famous Oxford resolution: "We the New York University Anti-War Convention, do solemnly pledge that under no circumstances will we support or co-operate with the Government of the United States in any war it may conduct.")

Proceeding Mrs. Price said:

Are we women going to let nationalism, greed, suspicion, fear, war-mindedness, the lust for territory or markets, stampede

us into another war? We stand appalled at the mad race in armaments. The world spends annually four and a half billion dollars in military establishments. This misappropriation of wealth upon implements of human destruction at a time when poverty, hunger and destitution are rampant throughout the whole world, shows the degree of insanity reached by present-day civilization. We women have learned the fallacy of war to end war; of war to make the world safe for democracy, and we realize, as the Hon. George Lansbury said recently, "We must get rid of the causes which breed trouble, and we must use our brains to discover how to secure universal co-operation as the law of life."

We will continue to give our best efforts to education for peace.

Penal Reform

The Penal System of Canada is another subject on which our members have spent considerable time in study. Brought to our attention by the unsympathetic treatment meted out to a young lad in our own Province, who was guilty of a first offence, we have endeavored to learn of our Canadian penitentiary system. To you who would call a student of this reform a sentimentalist I refer you to Dr. Withrow's book "Shackling the Transgressors." It doesn't make nice reading. Dr. Withrow was an inmate of Kingston penitentiary for two and a half years and his book exposes the brutalities and cruelties that go on behind the walls of one at least of Canada's penal institutions.

Two Commissions, or to be exact, a Royal Commission on Penitentiaries and a Government Commission, have within the last two decades investigated conditions in our penitentiaries. Both of these submitted reports and recommendations that were promptly forgotten—at least so it would appear. These documents breathed an impassioned protest against the inhuman conditions and regulations which were discovered. One said, "If the punishment of the offender is the only object society should have in view, the penitentiaries of Canada fully meet the requirements. They are old-time prisons, dominated by the idea that not only should the offender be punished by being deprived of his liberty and confined by iron bars and stone walls, but that the avenging hand of the law he has violated, should continue to bear heavily upon him in his place of incarceration." "It is a policy founded upon revenge, mistrust and fear."

It was also reported that the dark cell or dungeon is used in some, if not all, of the penitentiaries, and Dr. Withrow gives a hideous picture of the paddle and of its use by brutal guards. His chapter on "Contagious Disease" is shocking.

You will remember that following the trial of convicts alleged to have participated in the riots in Portsmouth penitentiary, General Ormand, the Sup-

intendent of Penitentiaries issued a statement in which denial was made that there was unnecessary cruelty in handling convicts. He denied the existence of "holes" or "dark dungeons" in Portsmouth Penitentiary, and also that "no convict is kept in solitary confinement in a Canadian penitentiary." Mr. Nickel, K.C., of Kingston, who had been defence lawyer for some of the convicts, at the trial, immediately came back with the statement that at the time of the trial a prisoner, O'Brien by name, had been in the "hole" in the Prison of Isolation under the Keeper's Hall since August, 1931, and was there at the time of General Ormand's statement.

It is not necessary to go into further detail regarding this antiquated and revolting system which belongs to an earlier century than this one.

Dr. Withrow says "We have hospitals for sick bodies and hospitals for sick minds. I am suggesting that we should consider our prisons as hospitals for sick souls and there must be careful study and strenuous research among the cells of the one as in the wards of the others. Prison reform does not mean coddling the prisoner, but it does imply a system wherein adequate opportunity is given and taken to make a proper diagnosis of him, in body, in mind and in soul. Nothing of any value can be expected unless there is in every penal institution a complete classification with consequent segregation of certain definite divisions of the convicts. For in Canada today, mental defectives, definite cases of mental illness, those with marked physical disabilities, incorrigibles, killers, sex perverts, anti-social beings and those who are perfectly normal in body and mind are mixed together without apparently any suspicion of the harm resulting and the improbability of the reformation of those who might respond."

This is one of the festering sores of our national life and will remain so until public opinion—you and I—demand a change and are insistent until it comes.

The Farm Women are interested in this reform.

Health

The Farm Women have always been interested in all matters pertaining to either education or health. We regret the curtailment of expenditure in both of these Departments of Government.

We hope to see the establishment of State Medicine, Maternal Health Clinics; that a greater knowledge will be acquired regarding Mental Health, one of the big problems of the day—and that a more sympathetic attitude toward the mentally ill will prevail. We would like to see "venereal disease" allowed a common sense treatment. There was a time when disease was regarded as an act of God and outside human control. Today we know better, except in this one instance when many still believe that venereal disease is a punishment for wrong living, forgetting that 50 per cent of the sufferers are innocent victims. When we remember "that the germ of syphilis can be sleeping for twenty or thirty years ready to wake at any time and that there is no organ, tissue, or system that it may not attack and wreck"; then it becomes a most serious disease. It is worse than T.B. and worse than cancer. It causes disfigurement equal to that of leprosy, it causes blindness and insanity and untold suffering and we close our eyes to its prevalence. One leading venereologist has said "syphilis has cost and is costing in life and comfort and money as much as any war in history. But unlike the other problems

that occupy the attention of economists, this is a problem that can be solved. One can state definitely that syphilis can be cured."

I have not attempted to make an address but rather to give to you a resume of a few of the activities and studies that have engaged the attention of our women in their Locals this year. There are many topics of interest such as legislation—not only that pertaining to women and children—but all legislation; beautification is another and there is no place on earth where greater beauty in home and surroundings is needed than here in our Western prairies. Co-operative effort is one of our most important studies and Home Economics is a topic dear to all farm women, but I should like to place emphasis on one other phase—the study of political economy. You may say bring in a new social order and these social welfare problems will solve themselves, but such is not the truth. If we had a new social order tomorrow, it would take education and effort and more education to perfect any system we try. We have ourselves and other human beings with which to deal and we are all more or less guided by our own self-interest rather than by love of neighbor or country.

It may be that we have been negligent in the study of economics in former years, but that can no longer be said with truth and you men who have studied this question for years must needs look to your laurels or the women may be first in finding a solution. We are studying Henderson, Cole, Chase, etc., and we have our own experience which is a more potent factor in teaching life's lessons.

Decay of Agriculture

Many of us came to the West twenty-five or thirty years ago, pioneers, to hew from this vast new world, homes for ourselves and children. We lived in those days of youth, in tents, shacks and dug-outs, not caring for lack of luxury, comfort or convenience, for as the years went by we built modest homes for occupancy, dreaming that in the days to come we too would build for ourselves in beautiful surroundings, modern homes equipped with up-to-date heating and lighting facilities, and furnished for comfort—at least. We dreamed too, of a little leisure for reading and rest and when the storms raged over the prairies radios would bring to us in our isolation the world's great artists and world news. We followed the wise sayings of Canada's great statesmen—it's so easy to preach from homes of luxury—and put into practise thrift, economy, and we worked so hard, so that our boys and girls might be educated to take their places in life. We skimped and saved. The comforts of civilization came to us; for a time the standard of living was raised, but today with only a few exceptions, conditions on the farm have gone back to what they were twenty years ago. The major portion of rural society are unable to afford a telephone; instead of cars are again using the horse and buggy or that worse thing a Bennett buggy, and it is not altogether because we wasted our substance on the stock market or on holiday jaunts to the Pacific Coast, but rather to that more sinister thing the decay of agriculture which has set in under the capitalistic system.

Over-production, over-production, we hear it again and again. What large stores of surplus stocks could be used on these prairies alone if we had the necessary purchasing power.

The World Tomorrow tells us that the

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"I was so stout about 11 months ago," a woman writes, "that I became a burden to myself. Then muscular rheumatism set into my joints, and I had to go on sticks for some time. Then I started to take Kruschen Salts, and I am overjoyed with the results I have derived from them. Honestly, I had no idea one could feel so different in such a short time. Since taking Kruschen, I have lost nearly 28 lbs. of superfluous fat. I can now run about as well as when I was 20, cook, work, and attend to seven growing children."—(Mrs.) G.H.

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CALGARY ALBERTA

Government of Brazil has destroyed, principally by burning, since June, 1931, twenty-four million bags of coffee, each bag weighing 132 pounds. Probably coffee isn't good for people but what about all the other surplus products that have been destroyed in this time of starvation—destitution amidst plenty?

G. D. H. Cole reminds us that a large part of the world lives under peasant conditions, "not merely under conditions for which we Westerners have to go back beyond the Industrial Revolution to find a parallel, but even under conditions infinitely behind those of a large part of Europe for centuries before the Industrial Revolution."

Sublime Height of Idiocy

Cole defines the "object of the economic process, as the happiness of the greatest number." What a sublime height of idiocy has been reached by civilization. On one hand we have capital and income concentrated in the hands of a very few, who cannot eat it, cannot wear it, and cannot give it away. We have the plowing under of various crops, the burning of food supplies, and on the other, the ever-increasing army of men, women and little children, in the bread line. Boys and girls reaching young manhood, young womanhood and facing the "not wanted" sign. In our youth you and I looked forward with hope and expectancy to the future, but we have denied that right to the young people of today, instead our system makes vagrants of them. I stood at the station in Calgary one morning and watched the patrol wagon unload. Youth after youth stepped down, each individual carrying his pack of belongings. For what crime were they being marched across the platform to the Lethbridge train—rodriders and vagrants—the unemployed?

A writer said recently of the United States "social services have been reduced below the danger line, for what was being done twenty years before the war has been practically undone in the last three years. The tragedy is not so much the hunger of adults as the devitalized lives of children on farms, mining communities and industrial cities. No civilization can endure which does not feed, clothe, educate and develop the people."

Quoting from Cole once more, "As one looks around the world today, it is impossible to feel any confidence that the problem of poverty will be solved within the framework of the present economic system. For this system seems everywhere threatened with a collapse which will make mock of its technical competence." "So far from building up a world economic system corresponding to the needs of the twentieth century, Capitalism has been fast destroying such internationalism as it did already possess. We can rule out of court anyone who argues that the world is really producing too much, or that we ought simply to bear our trouble as a visitation from Providence without attempting to find a constructive remedy. For the economic system is something made by men and capable of being remade in order to serve man's needs. As long as there remains claimant human needs unsatisfied, it must be desirable for the world to increase both its production power and its actual production; and failure to make full use of the productive resources at our command must be due to folly and mismanagement, and must be remediable if man will but apply enough intelligence to finding the remedy."

Eminent people tell us there must be some other way than through political

C.C.F. POLICIES ADAPTED

(Continued from page 2)

machinery for that co-operation that we have had in the past, and it is paving the way for that economic reconstruction that we all desire. The very excellent presentation of our Premier was mentioned, and it was suggested that we should confine ourselves to the various measures dealt with. The situation so far as the C.C.F. is concerned is this, as I see it, that we have prepared a Federal Manifesto which deals essentially with Federal issues. Is it wise at the present time to neglect any opportunity to build up and strengthen that effort by carrying out Provincial policies which will be in accord, so far as Provincial authority goes, with those other pronouncements of a decidedly Federal character. . . . This resolution proposes in an orderly manner to prepare the program within the limitations of Provincial authority, which in my judgment should be in accordance with the U.F.A. principles, present it to the next Convention of the U.F.A. so that we can have something we can lay down as a basis of appeal, which will be acceptable to those other elements with whom we are going to co-operate. When that is done and adopted by this Convention there should be no hesitation on the part of either any Federal, Provincial, or even ordinary members of the U.F.A. to get behind it and support it." (applause).

C. C. Wager of Federal Local differed with his "very good friend and neighbor, Mr. Pals," remarking that he could not accept the view that all that capitalism needed was "a little fixing." There were unfortunately people in the U.F.A. who could not see beyond the saving of a few cents on fence posts, could not realize that the whole system was wrong. Concluding, Mr. Wager declared: "We must do everything we can to prevent a situation arising in which in time to come a Provincial member could say: 'Yes, I am elected to the Provincial House, but I don't stand behind the C.C.F.'"

H. G. Young could not see why there should be any opposition. The Provincial Government had been an excellent one; but fighting every election on the record of a Government "too often brings up something of a dog fight." Mr. Young concluded: "We are standing for something for the future as well as looking to the past."

action, but so great a man as Dr. John Line of the United Church of Canada is reported to have said, "Political action must be organized, for only concerted pressure of the right kind can secure that Parliamentary action that is now essential."

Co-operative Commonwealth and Farm Women

What would a Co-operative Commonwealth bring to the farm women of the prairies? The possession of a home and if public utilities were operated for public benefit instead of private profit, the electric power would be there to make the tasks of the farm easier and give to us a little of that long sought leisure. There would be a planned economy which would take our surplus products for fair compensation and we could purchase warm clothing, house furnishings and other things so necessary for comfort. We would have socialized health services. Women wouldn't be using their husbands' glasses because they could not afford a pair of their own, and needed medical services would no longer be neglected for

Trial Will Take Place Early in March

The Calgary criminal assizes, before which William Brooks, former cashier, and Alfred Murray, former accountant of the United Farmers of Alberta, charged with theft and conspiracy to defraud, elected to be tried before a judge and jury, opened in Calgary on January 15th, the day preceding the Annual Convention of the Association. In view of the fact that it was necessary for essential witnesses for the crown to attend the Convention in Edmonton, a postponement of the trial was asked for and granted. The trial will accordingly take place at the next sitting of the criminal assizes in Calgary, which will be early in March.

A special report on the subject of the charges was read to the Annual Convention by William Robertson, C.A., of the Co-operative Audit Bureau, auditor for the United Farmers of Alberta, together with a letter from William E. Hall, legal advisor to the Association, who suggested that inasmuch as the cases are before the courts it would be inadvisable to enter into details not previously made public.

C.C.F. LITERATURE IN TRANSLATION

A four page leaflet in Ukrainian, giving an outline of the C.C.F. program is now available. Quantity prices to Locals and interested members can be obtained from U.F.A. Central Office, 50 copies for 25 cents. An eight-page folder containing a full translation of the C.C.F. Manifesto in Russian is also ready for distribution at one cent per copy. A pamphlet of 24 pages, containing French translations of the Manifesto and Constitution, Mr. Woodsworth's address to the Regina Convention, etc., can be obtained at 10 cents per copy. A German translation is in course of preparation.

U.F.W.A. CONVENTION REPORT

As in former years, a booklet containing verbatim reports of addresses given to the U.F.W.A. Convention is being printed and will shortly be available for distribution at twenty-five cents per copy. A list of the addresses can be obtained on application to Miss Hughes. Orders should be sent to Central Office.

with socialization of finance there would be the necessary purchasing power. In a planned social order there would be a place for the youth of today. There would be freedom, social justice and a foreign policy designed to obtain international economic co-operation and to promote disarmament and peace.

In the new social order there would not be the same temptation to place poverty as the greatest of all crimes and neither would we, as has been said, "conduct the Almighty to the Door of the Universe and bow Him out," as we have done in this system of capitalism. In the new social order we would recognize the God of the Nations as the Supreme Being and in our program for human needs would follow the plan drafted so long ago by the Galilean.

Drop your disillusionment, your cynicism, and respond to the challenge of a desperate time and need. If you refuse to help, do get out of the way and not hinder. May it not be said of any one of us that as we could not achieve a new social order, we prevented its coming.

Mustard and Cress

By SYDNEY MAY

Hello Folks!

Seems kinda funny for a daily columnist to find himself in a Farmers' monthly, but here's hoping that the seed falls on good ground and ye Editor doesn't find it necessary to cut down the acreage.

Our idea of something or other is to see the guys in the unemployed relief camps busily engaged in making out their income tax returns.

Speaking about the recent Calgary by-election, we see where a writer declares that the Liberal lamb and the Conservative lion worked together. Yep, but the trouble was you couldn't tell whether their candidate was bleating or roaring.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH?

Postcard from Cynical Gus says that Big Business milks the cow, but expects the farmer to tend her when she's sick.

SEEKING

Why do men love gardens
And toil in leisure hours,
A backyard waste to brighten
With some few fragrant flowers
Nor weary of their labors,
Nor ever count the cost?

It is because they're seeking
The Paradise they lost.

Don't blame the partizans for voting for the old line parties. How can they pick a good egg when offered the choice of two bad ones.

AIN'T IT EASY?

Now that Harry Ross has been elected to the Legislature all the farmers' problems are gonna be solved. Hotcha!

Yep, Harry told Calgarians, that Alberta is gonna be self supporting. All we gotta do is buy made-in-Alberta products.

We understand that plans are already under way for turning the Peace River country into a banana belt.

And that's a good thing as a lot of guys will need a supply of banana oil during the next election.

In connection with this self-supporting scheme, we hear that down Medicine Hat way, Hector Lang has already laid in a good stock of pineapple seed ready for planting as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

And as for that intrepid "fighter for de Nort," Brother Dechene, he's going to deliver a series of lectures on rice cultivation in the near future.

And 'round Wetaskiwin, friend Montgomery tells us the tea plantations are already looking lovely.

As for coffee, well they're already burning it in Brazil, but that needn't bother us, as under this new self-support-

ing scheme we should only buy coffee produced in Alberta.

MAKE IT SNAPPY

Mild Bill Howson isn't so sure of the scheme as yet, but thinks the farmers might do well under it by raising rubber. Then they'll be able to stretch their resources a little bit farther.

Personally, we think sugar might prove unprofitable, as certain politicians have already raised cane enough.

We understand that Harry Ross, himself, has a scheme for conscripting all the colored Pullman porters in their off-seasons to help garner the Lethbridge cotton crop.

As for grapes, cocoanuts, pomegranates, lemons and a few delicate products like that, they might be raised in that mysterious "tropical valley" we hear so much about.

Unfortunately, that Valley is situated in British Columbia. But in such a good cause doubtless the coast Province would be willing to cede it to Alberta.

TODAY'S GREAT OOZE

A pessimist is a guy who grumbles at a mild winter because there are fewer jobs shovelling snow.

Noted economist says France is prosperous because 80 per cent of her people live on farms. What on earth do they raise?

CORRECT THIS SENTENCE

"It is the policy of my party," said Mild Bill Howson, "always to let the common people know the truth."

SEE YOU NEXT MONTH, FOLKS!

Verily

"Allow me to introduce the man who has written more nonsense than any other man I know."

"What is he, a journalist?"

"No, shorthand writer in the House of Commons."

Proper Pose

A farmer visiting his son at the university, took the boy downtown to have his photograph taken. The photographer suggested that the son stand with his hand on his father's shoulder.

"It would be more appropriate," remarked the father, "if he stood with his hand in my pocket."

Charmed Life

"You say you served in France?" said the restaurant manager, as he sampled the new cook's first soup.

"Yes, sir. Officers' cook for two years and wounded twice."

"You're lucky, man. It's a wonder they didn't kill you."

BROADCASTS

A series of broadcasts on current problems is being given over station CKUA (University of Alberta), on alternate Mondays at 8 p.m. Subjects dealt with include "Secondary Education in Alberta," "Economic Nationalism," "Penal Reform," "The Douglas System," "Has the League of Nations Failed?" "Democracy." Most of the broadcasts take the form of debates.

The "Open Mind" series is being continued this winter over station CFCN, every Saturday evening at 9:30.

Classified Section

Rate—Five cents per word. No charge for name and address (up to four words).

Five insertions for the price of four; nine for the price of seven; thirteen for the price of ten.

TERMS—Cash.

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CAR OWNERS—ATTENTION! SAVE MONEY on your Auto repairs and accessories. Complete stock of new and used parts. Write for our free catalogue. Auto Wrecking Company, Limited, 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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BEEES AND BEEKEEPERS' SUPPLIES FOR Beginners. Hives, Foundation, Smokers, Etc. Frank Marriott, 906A 9th Ave. East, Calgary.

BELTING

WRITE FOR OUR "No. 8 SPECIAL QUOTA- tion" on Slightly Used Rubber Belting. The Premier Belting Co., 800 Main Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

BOOKS

HAVE YOU STUDIED THE DOUGLAS CREDIT Scheme? We have books and pamphlets on this scheme and on the whole subject of social credit, at prices ranging from 5 cents to \$2.25; some elementary for beginners and others suitable for more advanced students. We stock also pamphlets on the C.C.F. and books of a general nature. Read Bellamy's "Looking Backward" (paper bound, 20 cents; cloth 85 cents) and "Equality", Morris's "News from Nowhere" for interesting studies of social systems. Send for complete book list. The U.F.A., Calgary.

DENTISTS

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FARM LANDS

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COM- pany's land settlement plan offers unlimited opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long-term contract. Write for information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 905 First Street East, Calgary.

GOOD QUARTER SECTION IN SURE CROP district, 170 miles east of Edmonton. Will accept good work horses as payment. Good reason for selling. Write for full information. Apply Box 34, Dewberry, Alberta.

WILL PAY \$2,500 ON ONE SECTION OF good land around Jenner or Idlesleigh in trade on half section of well improved land 15 miles north west of Innisfail. Price \$9,800. Write U.F.A., 203A Loughheed Bldg., Calgary.

160 ACRES ON THE HIGHWAY NEAR AL- hambra or Rocky Mountain House. Best deep black land. Lies too low for wheat but a wonderful place for feed crops. 50 cultivated. Balance mostly small poplar with some spruce. 2 room frame house. Some small log barns and sheds. Fenced. Well with pump and good water. Price only \$7.75 acre. \$300.00 cash and long terms. A chance for some one to start easy in a good district. J. C. Leslie and Co., 322 P. Burns Building, Calgary.

(Continued on page 30)

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to make your entry—and get it mailed
before March 15th. Official entry forms
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WHEN IN CALGARY
STAY AT THE
HOTEL YORK
FREE BUS MEETS
ALL TRAINS

MacKenzie King About to Be a Mother

By PIPE DREAM

We were enjoying a Chinook. After having been frozen "in" for several weeks in a very cold spell, the balmy Western wind and the dripping eaves lured me out of my den. With my corn cob and an ample supply of "Old Chum," I strolled toward St. George's Island and finding the exercise of walking was exertive after my long months of unemployment, and since the evening was warm, I sat down on one of the summer benches to finish my pipe.

There were no robins or other birds in sight. There were no buds upon the branches. Not thought I, this is not spring of course; this is just a Chinook, a few days of warm wind breaking the monotony of a prolonged arctic temperature. From this inward observation my mind wandered on reflectively, likening the supposed business "upturn", and all the prophecies of another beginning of prosperity to the Chinook. I could see no new buds of industry, the cold bare arms of human beings, like poplar branches, were raised upward in mute, inarticulate appeal. There were no spring songs, no red-breasted heraldry of spring, but there was the drip! drip! of a thawing despair, caused by political hot winds, blowing up north from the warmth of a depreciated dollar. Thought I, tomorrow, or the day after, the Chinook will have passed, leaving a glistening frozen barrenness behind it.

Just when I had morosely decided that the Chinook was sure to go, a tall, strongly built man, in ancient flowing robe, and wearing a beard much longer and more elegant than those beards I had associated with Bolshevism, approached me out of nowhere. Startled from my reverie, I noted the man's approach, wondering how such a conspicuous character could have lived in such a small city as Calgary, without my having seen him before.

By this time he had halted in front of the bench on which I was sitting and nodding to me pleasantly, he said, "Good evening, friend."

"Good evening, Sir," I returned, "but pardon me, while your face appears familiar, I regret to say I cannot recall where I have seen you before." As I met this man's look I had a vague feeling of recognition, and as my mind raced around experience to find the place and time of previous acquaintance, I asked: "Do you know me? Have we met before?"

He smiled rather wanly, I thought, at my question, but answered gravely, "I am Prophecy. You have talked a good deal about me during the last few years, and I felt you would know me at once. Since you do not, that is neither here nor there. I have only a few moments to stay in this city and so must to the business of my mission without delay."

"How could I have really known you in person," I argued apologetically, extending my hand. "Prophecy in reality is like a child which its own father has never seen. How could he distinguish it amongst the children of a whole city, although he might have absolute knowledge that his child was one of them?"

"Oh!" said Prophecy, "your mind is keen for controversy, but my mission

here is dangerous, and my safety is in the hands of time and this disguise, so must I haste."

"Are you a fugitive from justice, a spy, that you should show such fear?"

"I well might be regarded as both, were my presence here suspected. Bennett arrives on the next train. If he should find me here his iron heel would pierce my breast. It is possible that this disguise of dress of ancient days may satisfy his mind that I am of the past and harmless, with no vitality for the tomorrow. But even though disguised, I cannot trust to it unless I positively have to do so. It is better that I go out before R. B. comes in, for he and I could not live one moment in one place together. And as I have much to do, the final encounter must be postponed until the proper time arrives."

This symbolic speech conveyed but little to my mind, at the moment, but putting it away for further study I replied, "What then is your mission? For if your presence here is dangerous to your person" (I was feeling a little dubious also about my own safety) "the sooner you are gone the better. Is there any thing I can do?"

"Yes, my man," replied my strange friend from the Tomorrow, "There is something you can do. Mr. MacKenzie King is going to be a mother."

"A grandmother, surely you mean," I laughingly roared out, and would have complimented him on his timely jest, but sternly he commanded silence.

"Fascism born of William Lyon and sired by R. B. is on the books of prophecy," he affirmed.

"But at his age and his sex, how can these things be?" I protested. "How is it possible? These two never have had progeny."

"They have many children," said my friend, "children as numberless as the sands of the sea. Their children are all coupons, and few parents have protected their children with greater care than these great men. Cannot the parents of coupons be the parents of Fascism?"

"Good Lord," I exclaimed.

"Believe it or not," said he, "Fascism is about to be conceived. Heir of his parents, he will have the diplomatic, easy going and fawning winsomeness of his mother, William Lyon, but will step out with the 'iron heel' of his dad, R. B."

"Well, what in Heaven's name can I do to stop that?" I queried.

"Send word to Hoadley at once. There is no time to lose."

Then, startled by the whistle of the passenger train, my visitor hastily made for the tall timbers of the foothills, and I with many thoughts to my abode.

Meetings in Acadia

Mrs. Mary Banner and J. K. Sutherland, U.F.W.A. and U.F.A. Directors, will address meetings as follows:

Bonnie Briar, February 17th, 2 p.m.; Glevannah, February 17th, 8 p.m.; Vandyne, February 19th, 8 p.m.; Acadia Valley, February 20th, 2 p.m.; Highland Park, February 21st, 8 p.m.; Hudson

Heights, February 22nd, 8 p.m.; Glenada, February 23rd, 8 p.m.; Benton, February 24th, 2 p.m.; Lanfine, February 26th, 2 p.m.; Chinook, February 27th, 8 p.m.; Stanmore, February 28th, time to be arranged. Following a serious eye operation early in March, Mr. Sutherland hopes to be able to arrange meetings in the southern part of the constituency before seeding.

New U.F.A. Locals

A new U.F.A. Local has been organized in the Lougheed district, with 23 paid-up members; E. N. Peterson is president and Douglas Collier secretary.

"Belle Valley" was chosen as the name of a new U.F.A. Local in the Morinville district; the officers are G. Halley, M. J. Wills and W. Ellett.

Peavine Creek U.F.A. Local, No. 348, was organized recently, with A. Janelle as president, G. Roberge vice-president, and Mrs. A. Janelle as secretary. This Local is in the Donnelly district.

W. H. Shield, M.L.A., was the organizer of a new U.F.A. Local in the Macleod district; H. G. Long and R. Meecham are the officers.

CORRESPONDENCE

CALL PRIME MINISTER TO PENITENCE

September 11th, 1933:

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:
Calgary, Alberta.

Dear Sir:

The following Resolution of Protest was passed at a regular meeting of the Nakamun U.F.A. Local.

"Whereas, it is becoming a commonplace habit of 'C3' mentality Canadian Premiers to hold the Canadian people up to ridicule when attempting to advise the Nation as to the proper method of managing their economic affairs;—a 'C3 mentality' is one that receives its inspiration from the comic strips of the newspapers, especially that strip known as 'Keeping up with the Joneses.'

"It is Hereby Resolved; That such a Premier shall humble himself before the entire Nation by personally putting into practice the advice so lavishly bestowed upon the people of Canada.

"The first humble apology shall take the following course: He shall, after three full years of privation and malnutrition, be told to further tighten his belt so that Canada can maintain against all comers; and that he, an individual, should not try to act as though he were ten million people. He must not reduce the hours of his toil, even though that which he has already produced is more than he could ever consume; and after renouncing the vogue, ethics and standard of living of the Joneses 'he must not flinch.'"

Yours truly,

THOS. H. ROWE,

Nakamun, Alta. Sec'y.-Treas.

Some important letters, including two on the subject of the Scandinavian folk high schools, are unavoidably held over from this issue.

FASCISM

"The Hitlerite experiment can only be successful where human beings are rated as on a level with bricks, duly squared, carted and heaped together for the building of a dead wall."—*Vancouver Province*:

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FOR SALE—ONE 16 x 18 I. H. C. HORSE power Bailer in good repair. For particulars write Jno. H. Peterson, No. 314, Irma, Alberta.

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REWARD OF \$2.00 TO FIRST PERSON HELP- ing me locate a second-hand Van Brunt, 16 run, double disc, press drill, which I purchase. Must be cheap for cash. State price and condition. W. F. Eikerman, Menaik.

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WANTED TO PURCHASE CAR FEED WHEAT, U.F.A. Local, J. A. Cameron, Wastina, Alberta.

SEED GRAIN FOR SALE — REGISTERED Banner Oats, first generation; also bulk lots of same; Laurel Hullless Oats, Pure Garnet Wheat. Henry Young, Millet, Alberta.

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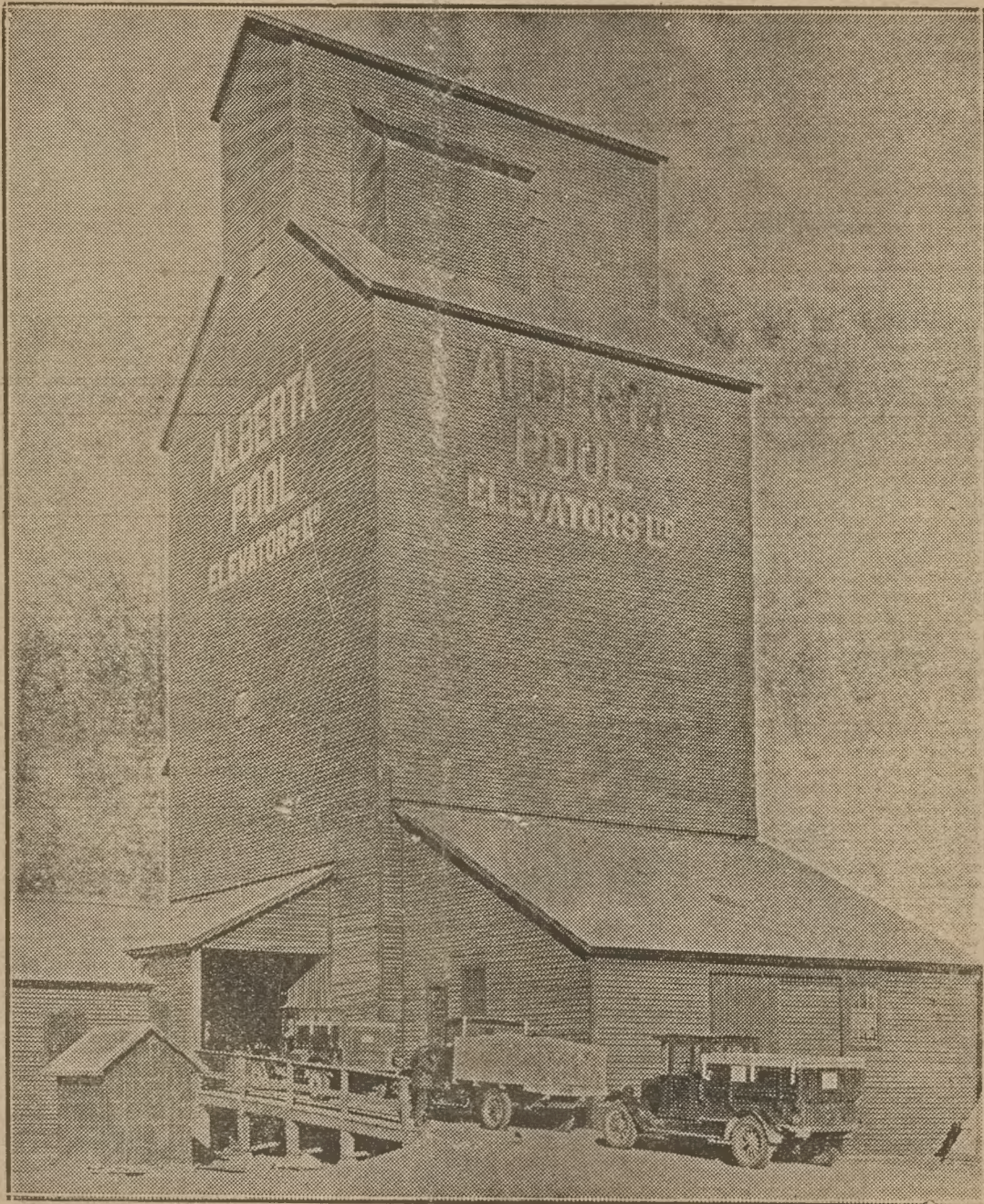
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